The Bombay Gazette

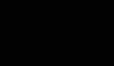
[With Supplement.

No. 10,326—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLE'S.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th April
— THIBET	2593	400	C. Fraser	21st ,,
L. DECCAN	3429	550	J. B. Chapman.	28th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. M. Daniell.	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th ,,
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2821	450	R. G. Murray	13th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
— SURAT	3142	550	W. E. Breeze	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ANCONA	3091 600	E. G. Stead	21st April.
BRINDISI	3542 560	G. Lee	5th May.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Return Tickets are now issued	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	75

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. ARKER,
Superintendent, } & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 6, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 500	Including wines.	I Class ..£ 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do..... 350	
III do..... 140	Without food.	III do..... 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Monday, 1st May, 1882.
GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder betwen 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route.	R. 95	Brindisi Route	R. 80
,, ,, II do.	do.	,, 70	do.	,, 58
From Naples, I do.	do.	,, 145	do.	,, 130
,, ,, II do.	do.	,, 105	do.	,, 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."

2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES on the 15th May, 1882.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
s. s. VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2,294	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	..G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

They will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money by these two voyages, Trieste or Brindisi. 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tervig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	..G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as follows:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Brindisi	400	280	140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	265	143
To Port Said	320	225	131
To Suez	300	210	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain A. Tervig, 2,000 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd May, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

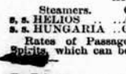
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 12th, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. ARMENIA ..Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	About 15th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA..Hutchison	2,200	400	About 30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. INDIA Jamieson	2,289	500	About 13th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.
For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1880.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. IOLANI FOR TRIESTE & VENICE, sailing about 11th inst.
S. S. ALLEGHANY FOR HAVRE, sailing about 20th inst.

THESE steamers have comfortable accommodation for a few passengers on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. INDIA, 2,500 Tons, 300 H.P.
BOMBAY TO LONDON *VIA* NAPLES OR MARSEILLES.

THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Marseilles ..Rs. 400
,, to London *via* Naples or Marseilles... ... ... ,, 500

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. ARMENIA,
3,500 Tons, 700 H. P.,

WILL SAIL POSITIVELY on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 4, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 11th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, IN HAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE

BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION,

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL
GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND
GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1lb. each
Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

A VOLATILE LIQUID SPICE for the production of CLARET CUP, CHAMPAGNE CUP, and other aromatic drinks. Obviates the dangerous use of crude spices and herbs, and imparts a bouquet which cannot be surpassed.
Phial, Re. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAGNUM EST VIVONE (REGISTERED.) ET PREVALEBIT

THE most refreshing of all Phosphic beverages. Exercises that tonic and bracing influence over the system which characterises a true stimulant. Will be found by TRAVELLERS superior to every other beverage.

Do not condemn VIVONE because you have tried and disapprove of other beverages said to resemble it, but in which the absence of all resemblance to Grape Juice is conspicuous.

VIVONE IS A WINE,
NON-ALCOHOLIC,
BUT
RICH IN STIMULANTS.

A companionable refreshment, and well adapted to the requirements of hospitality and social celebrations.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 5-6.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

THE following NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES are UNSURPASSABLE in quality and FREE from every possible IMPURITY:—

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aerated Water	
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom)	,, 1 0
Lemonade	
Gingerade	
Seltzer Water	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	,, 1 8
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	,, 2 0
Bottles charged Extra	

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON
IN
MAMMOTH TENT
ON THE
MAIDAN.
THE IMPERIAL BOMBAY
TRINOPTICON DIORAMA,
CONSISTING OF THE
WARS OF THE 19TH CENTURY,
COMPRISING
THE ZULU, THE LATE AFGHAN, AND THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WARS.

Enhanced in representation
By all the MOST MODERN and MOST STARTLING SCIENTIFIC EFFECTS,
and
accompanied by an amusing and instructive LECTURE interspersed with VOCAL, DRAMATIC, and other ILLUSTRATIONS,
BY
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,
"EOS YSTWITH" OF WALES,
AND
COMEDIAN AND BARITONE VOCALIST
OF THE
PRINCIPAL LONDON THEATRES, OPERAS, CONCERTS, AND ORATORIOS,
ASSOCIATE OF THE
LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Also late of the
CORINTHIAN THEATRE AND THEATRE ROYAL, CALCUTTA,
and
GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

FULL ORCHESTRA.

OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 15TH APRIL, 1882,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Commencing punctually at 9 p. m.
Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 p. m.

ADMISSION.

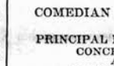
Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats	,, 2
Second Class	,, 1
Admission	As. 8

Seats may be booked in advance by plan at SOUNDY & Co.

Proprietor, S. N. BHEDWAR, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER & LECTURER—DENBIGH NEWTON.
OFFICE:—2, Bell Lane, Fort.

For full particulars see handbills and programmes.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.



THE S. S. SPEKE HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL TO-DAY at 4-30 p. m. from the Prince's Dock.

Passengers should be on board not later than 4 p. m.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1882. Agents.

LADIES' LAWN-TENNIS SHOES,

fitted with best India-rubber soles.

	Rs.	as.
Black Morocco, to tie	8	8
Black Kid, to tie	9	8
Brown Canvas, with leather toe cap and cross bands. Invaluable for Mahableshwar and the Hills	10	8

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the ground-floor of a BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba, just vacated by Captain Clark. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, lately in the occupation of P. Dewar, Esq. Rent, Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, a commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW on the Victoria-road, Byculla, at present occupied by the "Foundling Home," and previously by the late Captain Henry. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, for six months, a well-furnished BUNGALOW in the Marine-lines, on the sea side. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, for six months, a furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent, Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, for the monsoon months, two excellent ROOMS in Meadow-street (furnished or unfurnished), suitable for office or sleeping apartments. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE OF DRAWING DEBENTURES.
TO THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April instant, at the hour of 11 a. m., at the office of the Company in Eldon-road, within the Fort of Bombay, we, the undersigned Trustees for the abovementioned debenture-holders, shall, pursuant to the provisions in that behalf of the Deed of Trust of the 17th day of November, 1880, cause the Nos. of 24 of the Debentures of the abovenamed Company to be drawn with the view to such drawn Debentures being paid off on the 14th day of April instant as provided by the said deed.—Dated Bombay, 11th April, 1882.

CHAS. H. STRUTT.
CHARLES CONNORS.
Trustees for the Debenture-holders.

MADON'S COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, possessing the combined properties of Cod-liver Oil and Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for Wasting Diseases, is palatable to taste, and perfectly free from the disagreeable smell of the Cod-liver Oil. Delicate Patients and Children take it without the least repugnance. Per bottle Re. 1.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
VIN-VITÆ.
REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8; per case of two dozens, 5-8

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"SPECIALITE"
LIME JUICE,
REQUIRES NO SUGAR,
IS COMBINABLE WITH CLARET, &c.,
EFFERVESCING WITH ÆRATED WATERS.

THIS NEW preparation is made from the pure juice of the Lime-fruit, and is superior to other preparations of its kind by reason of THREE very important FACTS, viz., it is without the usual objectionable MUSTY FLAVOUR; it is FREE from SULPHURIC ACID; it will keep any time SOUND and BRIGHT in all climates AFTER it is UNCORKED.

From DR. W. DOMETT-STONE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

"During the considerable period I devoted my attention to the prevention of Scurvy in the Mercantile Navy, I had numerous samples of Lime Juice brought under my notice, not one of which, I unhesitatingly affirm, could be compared either in appearance, flavour or purity to the bottle of Feltoe's "Specialite" Lime Juice I received a few days since.

Per dozen quart bottles, Rs. 18.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
17 0	YELLOW SEAL	17 0
	A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE	20 0
	A light, natural, unblended Wine.	
23 0	PALE DINNER	23 0
	An excellent Wine for general use.	
27 0	VINO DE PASTO	27 0
	A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	
30 0	OLD DRY	30 0
	Very superior, soft and dry.	
30 0	GOLDEN	30 0
	A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	
30 0	SUPERIOR FINO	30 0
	Old, pure, delicate, dry.	
30 0	MANZANILLA	30 0
	Very dry and pale.	
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	38 0
	Very old and choice.	

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—GLENLIVET

THERE is only one Glenlivet Whisky, and the Proprietors are intending to prosecute those who infringe their registered name.

The agents for the sale of the genuine article in Bombay are

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

DUNNETT AND CO., SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

BRIDLES.	WHIPS.
Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete ... ... Rs. 20 to 25 0	Lady's and Gent.'s Driving Whips, beautifully balanced, plated and stirling silver Mounts ... ... from Rs. 8 to 20 0
Gent.'s Pelham covered or plated Buckles, twisted or plain, Mouth Bit complete with Noseband ... ... Rs. 18 to 20 0	Lady's and Gent.'s Riding Whips with chased and plain Mounts, leather and plaited handles, a splendid selection ... from Rs. 5 to 25 0
Gent.'s Snaffle Bridles, broad reins, covered or plated Buckles, fancy stitched Nosebands with plain twisted or chain Mouth Bits ... ... Rs. 12 to 14 0	Lady's and Gent.'s Hunting Crops, Malacca Cane in Bone, Ivory, and Silver Handles, chased and plain Mounts, all weights, in stock ... ... from Rs. 7-8 to 18 8

Rug Straps, Stirrup Leathers, Clipping Machines, Lennan's and Latchford's Ladies' Safety Stirrup, Iron Burnishers, Chamois Skins, Saddle Preserve composition, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste Kid Reviver, &c., &c.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

TO PREVENT servants from cheating and re-filling empty boxes with inferior and adulterated TEAS, purchasers are requested to see our TRADE MARK on both sides of the boxes before opening them. COLONEL HAWES' KANGRA VALLEY MONSEMBAL TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for purity and excellence of flavour, that we think it needless to say anything beyond recommending them to such as have not tried these superior Teas.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
Sole Agents,
No. 22, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our sole agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15 1882.

NOTICES.

MADRAS CANE-MATTING.

STOCK always on hand, and any quantity can be supplied at the shortest notice.

RICHARD WATSON,
Ice Factory, Madras.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 27th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. A. BAKER.
Bombay, 10th April, 1882. Manager.

ARECA-NUT TOOTH-PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient preparation made from the fresh Betel-nut, combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice. It cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Sold in pots at Re. 1 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

LADIES' ELASTIC BELTS. GENTLEMEN'S RIDING BELTS. CHOLERA BELTS.

A LARGE selection of the above, of improved patterns, have been received, and may be inspected. Measurement should be sent in ordering.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SALT at GOA and DAMAUN WILL BE SOLD, until further notice, at TWO ANNAS per Indian maund, exclusive of duty.

The removal of the Salt will be subject to the payment of the full prescribed British excise rate for the time being and to the customary regulations respecting the removal of salt from salt works under British management in Goa and Damaun.

TENDERS will be received for any quantities of salt required at the above rate; such tenders should be presented either to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge headquarter office, Secretariat, Pombay, or in the case of Goa salt to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa, or in the case of Damaun salt to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat, or to the native officers specified below:—

Sarkarkun of Goa, Pangim, Goa District.
Sar-karkun of Baredez, Pilarne, Goa district.
Sar-karkun of Salsette, Chinchinim, Goa district
Sar-karkun of Damaun, Kunta.

Tenderers should mention in their tenders the period within which they will remove the salt tendered for; but such period must not exceed one month from date of acceptance of tender.

In the event of a tender being accepted the tenderer will be required before the order and permit for the issue of salt is granted to deposit with the Sar-karkun in charge of the Taluka from which salt is to be removed, an amount equal to the price of the salt applied for by him in his tender at two annas per Indian maund, which amount will be forfeited to Government if the salt is not removed after payment of full duty within the period specified in the tender.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.
Camp Kharaghora, 28th March, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. Free from Fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles
at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S "LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

REFRESHING DRINKS
FOR THE HOT SEASON
May be prepared by mixing the following
FRUIT SYRUPS
with
ICED AERATED WATER.

Raspberry syrup,	Jargonelle pear syrup,
Pineapple syrup,	Strawberry syrup,
Orange syrup,	Vanilla syrup,
Lemon syrup,	Ginger syrup.

Pint bottle, 14 annas; Quart bottle, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHIMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB.	OPOPONAX.
WHITE ROSE.	JASMIN.
FORGET-ME-NOT.	KISS-ME-QUICK.
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

HERR J. SCHMUCK
begs to announce a
GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12,
commence at 5-30, Bombay time,
When he will be kindly assisted by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.

PROGRAMME.

Overture....Caliph of Bagdad.....Boieldieu.
(Piano 4 hands, Flute, 1st and 2nd Violin, Violincello, and Harmonium.)
Part Songs { A Pic-nic Glee ..... } ..... Otto.
{ The Fisher Wife's Song.. } ..... Hatton.
Piano Solo...Cascade ..... Scotson Clark.
(Miss Florence Flower.)
Flute Solo ...Alpine Melodies ..... Terschak.
(Col. White.)
Song ....Mon âme a Dieu; mon colur a toi.
(Mr. Huson.)
Violin Solo..Rhapsodie Hongroise..... Hauser.
(Mr. Schmuck.)
Part Songs { Children's Chores..... } Filby.
{ Laughing Chorus..... } Root.
Piano Solo...Erin ..... Benedict.
(Miss Schmuck.)
Symphony...Adazio, Allgro, and Minueto ... Hayden.
By desire.....(Piano 4 hands, Flute, 1st and 2nd Violin, Violincello, and Harmonium.)
Part Song ...GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The part songs will be rendered by the children of the Byculla schools under the direction of Mr. WALTERS.

Price of Admission, one Rupee.
A few seats will be Reserved at Rs. 2.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE, in part or in whole, of five tons of GLUE made in this Factory, where samples can be seen.

Delivery must be taken at Cawnpore and cash paid on delivery. No tender for less than 10 cwt. will be accepted.

Tenders will be received up to the 30th April, 1882.

J. G. STONE, Capt., R. A.,
Officiating Superintendent.
Harness and Saddlery Factory Office, Cawnpore, dated 1st April, 1882.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 12th DIVIDEND of the Company for the half-year ended 31st December, 1881, at the rate of Rs. 80 per share of Rs. 1,000 paid-up, and Rs. 40 per share of Rs. 500 paid-up, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 25th April instant, to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 10th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board for the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1882.

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

STOCK is now received and will be constantly replenished under special arrangements with the Makers.

We recommend NESTLE'S
In preference to every other brand.
Tin, 7 as.; Dozen, Rs. 5.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

H. A. GEYER, 6, Elph. Circle, Bombay.—"Mrs. L. informs me that the Sewing-machine is giving entire satisfaction.—'W. L.,' Bombay."

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy Home for Children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, fifty guineas per annum. References in India to Parents of Children now in the school. For Prospectus apply to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR and Sattara ready-laid Dawk.—Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Perosha w Burjorjee, at *very very* moderate rates.

TAYLOR'S COLAB

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

THE markets being closed yesterday, we have no telegrams to-day from either London or Liverpool. From New York the Saturday's telegrams give the day's receipts (for two days) 15,000 bales, and yesterday 8,000 bales. Spot and forward prices are both as before, viz., 12 1-16 and 12·43.

The Cotton market here is extremely dull, and for the time, there being little business doing, stocks are accumulating, and in the absence of home orders the tendency of prices is decidedly downwards. Prices are not tested by much actual business, but Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 under our last mail's quotations would undoubtedly be taken; but this does not at present induce business. Broach keeps its position better, and is still quoted Rs. 230. However, there are many sellers at this rate, but it is to a great extent nominal, as we have not heard of any buyers.

The market for Government Paper has been strong, and 4 per cents. are now quoted 100⅞ and 4½ per cents. 108¼.

The Bank of Bombay shares are a little weaker, and we hear of business at Rs. 772½.

Press Shares are very firm, and in some cases at advanced quotations, but Spinning Shares are dull and in a great many cases 5 to 10 rupees lower. The only exception is the Sholapore, which is Rs. 10 higher on the day.

In other shares there is little alteration.

THE FREIGHT MARKET is rather firmer, and 32-6 is now the current rate for cotton to Liverpool *vid* Canal.

EXCHANGE.—Our closing rates are as follows:—

	Demand.	3 ms.'	4 ms.'
Bank	Is. 8 9-32d.	Is. 8 15-32d.	Is. 8¼d.
	3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.	
Credits	Is. 8 15-32d.	Is. 8 25-32d.	
Documents ..	Is. 8¼d.	Is. 8 13-16d.	
Francs	217½	219½	

A fair business has again been done at these quotations. Both houses and banks are again said to have sold Telegraphic at Is. 8¼d.

First class 3 months' bills have been sold for May at Is. 8 9-16d. for the early part of the month's delivery, and Is. 8 19-32d. for the late part.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	939
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	400,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	20	12½	2 do.	98

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	275
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	136
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	4,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	575
Allianceotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	795
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	915
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	715
Ceoria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	830
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	5023
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	675
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	540
Golam Isaba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,03,xd
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s	1,130
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	600
Jewraj Bhaloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	985
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	920
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	945
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	2,125
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	845xd
Manakjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 30	1,010
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	2374
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,260
National Spinning ..	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,000
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	945
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	665
Prince of Wales's Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	3173
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,330xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,195
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	940
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	665
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	955
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	940xd

LAND COMPANIES.

rore Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
azagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.....	4,000	3,639	2,925	Rs. 30	772½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 5	212½

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	00	1,000	1,000	100	450
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c.	145x 1304
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,430
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	405
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,075
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,00,01	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	585
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	199
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mning Co. Limited..	42,000		5	..	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 1,373 tons, Captain K. C. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (9th Apr.) with a general cargo.

THE steamer Albula 1,221 tons, Captain Alex. Clark, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Marseilles (18th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain Johnston, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers; Lieut. Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Beevar, Capt. A. Dunnage, Mr. D. Smith, Inspectors Pallonjee Rustomjee, and Pershaw Dinshaw, Mr. Abdoola Aziz and two boys, and 106 deck.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Hydaspes, 1,895 tons, Captain R. Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with the English mail and the following cargo:—26 bales twist, 14 packages glassware, 135 cases beads, 56 packages color and paints, 15 packages hardware, 52 cases needles, 6 cases medicines, 31 packages papers, 330 boxes silver coins, 202 boxes silver bars, 5 packages ivory, 15 cases champagne, 30 cases wine, 79 packages piecegoods, 6 cases cigars, 2 cases saffron, 13 cases books, 3 boxes gold coins, 9 boxes specie, 3 cases cochineal, 5 packages ink, 3 cases copper, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Albula(s).....	Clark	Marseilles, Mar. 18.
11	Hydaspes (s)	Harvey	Trieste.
	Clan Murray (s) ..	Watson	Kurrachee, April 9.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Arrow(s).....	Ringheim ..	Cutch.
	Pachamba(s).....	Johnston....	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Albula, to Port Said.
Steamer Clan Murray, to Marseilles.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14 Dragon, H. M.'s ss, Hutton, from Red Sea.
Mar. 23 Deucalion, ss, Purdy, from Shanghai.
23 Chioggia, It. G. Boat, Basso, from Assab.
26 Hilda, ss, Murrell, from Cardiff.
28 Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
28 Glendevon, ss, Gordon, from Akyab.
29 Medea, ss, Crillovich, from Trieste.
29 Mourino, ss, Clarke, from Antwerp.
29 Rome, ss, Caten, from London.
29 Helena, ss, Swinden, from Akyab.
30 Telemachus, ss, Jones, from Singapore.
30 Mirzapore, ss, Perrins, from Melbourne.
30 Bokhara, ss, Reeves, from Bombay.
30 Annimite F. T. Ship, Vallon, from Saigon.
31 Manora, ss, Cosens, from London.
31 Colombo, ss, Garson, from Rangoon.
31 Bisson F. G. Bot, from Suez.
31 Fd. Vander Taelen, ss, Flaherty, from Alexandria.
31 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
April 1 Helmstadt, ss, Dennis, from Akyab.
1 Sportsman, ss, Kidner, from Bombay.
1 Gulf of Carpentana, Allen, from Port Peire.
1 Mount Lebanon, ss, Black, from Jeddah.
2 Bellini, ss, Sawyer, from Cardiff.
2 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Japan.
2 Oxus, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.
3 Sindh, ss, Lecuerre, from Shanghai.
2 Chilton, ss, Humpheries, from Rangoon.
3 Canara, ss, Sharp, from Kurrachee.
3 Quetta, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
4 Assyria, ss, Mason, from London.

DEPARTURES.

1 Helmstedt, ss, Dennis, to Portsaid F. O.
1 Sportsman, ss, Kidner, to Marseilles.
1 Gulf of Carpentana, Allen, to London.
1 Mount Lebanon, ss, Black, to Bombay.
2 Abokh, ss, Vigot, to Abokh.
2 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to Newyork.
2 Oxus, ss, Rapatel, to Shanghai.
2 Sindh, ss, Lequerre, to Marseilles.
2 Chilton, ss, Humpheries, to Portsaid F. O.
3 Canara, ss, Sharp, to London.
3 Quetta, ss, Templeton, to London.
4 Assyria, ss, Mason, to Kurrachee.
29 Glendevon, ss, Gordon, to Malta F. O.
29 Medea, ss, Crillovich, to Calcutta.
29 Mourino, ss, Clarke, to Antwerp.
29 Rome, ss, Caten, to Bombay.
30 Deucalion, ss, Purdy, to London.
30 Chioggia It. G. Bot, Basso, to Assab.
30 Hilda, ss, Murrell, to Bombay.
30 Helena, ss, Swinden, to Liverpool.
30 Telemachus, ss, Jones, to London.
30 Mirzapore, ss, Perrins, to London.
30 Bokhara, ss, Reeves, to Venice.
30 Annimite F. T. Ship, Vallon, to London.
31 Manora, ss, Cosens, to Calcutta.
31 Colombo, ss, Garson, to Malta F. O.
31 Fd. Vander Taelen, ss, Flaherty, to Diamond Island.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dragon, H. M.'s ss, Hutton from Red Sea.
Bisson F. G. Bot, from Suez.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Ballini, ss, Sawyer, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania (s)—100 cases sulphuric acid, Joosub Oomer.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—6 packages oilmanstores and 4 cases powder, &c., Goolamally Jeewanjee.
Armenia (s)—215 kegs iron rose nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Gwallor (s)—10 cases oilmanstores and 1 case bacon and cheese, Dinshaw Sorabjee.
France (s)—8 cases confectionery, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Clan Murray (s)—4 bales wall papers, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee.
Albura (s)—4 casks table vinegar, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Indus (s)—6 cases cheese, Lilladhur Toolseedass.
Rome (s)—10 casks glassware, 2 bales corks, 3 cases cheese, and 2 cases hams, Rogers and Co; 100 boxes candles, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co; 9 cases provisions and 2 cases bacon, W. J. Essai; 84 cases oilmanstores and 5 cases cheese, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 20 bales printing papers, Abdoolally Abdoolrehim and Co.
Sunbeam (s)—150 kegs redlead, Nuzerally Surufally and Co; 103 kegs white zinc paint, Ebramjee Essoofjee; 35 cases victoria blue, Tyebally Moola Tadkhan; 86 kegs white zinc paint, Esmalljee Currimbhoy; 25 drums turpentine, Essoofally Kikabhoy; 25 drums varnish and 25 drums turpentine, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee; 51 cases matches, Owen and Okell; 49 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 50 cases matches, Volkart Brothers; 25 runlets tar, Jaffer Tyebjee; 50 packages glassware and 5 cases lamps, Nanjee Canjee; 92 kegs white zinc paint, 25 drums turpentine, and 1 cask rose pink, Jewabhoy Heptoola; 400 kegs red lead, Hemraj Khimjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—250 boxes brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Citadel—156 bales cotton, Rhimsee Nuthoo.
County of Dunfries—110 bales cotton, Heeranund Khelldass; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, M. D. Cawa and Co; 4 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sir C. Forbes and Co.
Grampion—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.
County of Caithness—800 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.
Inchrhona (s)—329 cwts linseed, 150½ cwts nuxvomica, 37½ cwts baeda and 6 cwts wheat, Heerjee Sewjee; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 175 bales cotton, Luckmidass Khimjee; 20 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 1 bale cotton, Wallace and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 750 bales cotton, John Marshall; 663 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum; 45 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 72 bales wool, Becherdass Pragjee.
Sultana (s)—400 cwts linseed, Dewjee Javut; 127 bales hemp, Vassonjee Veerjee; 53 bales cotton, Ameerchund Lalljee; 176 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj; 500 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bhimjee Nurse Nanjee.
Speke Hall (s)—348 cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraj; 285 cwts myrabolams, Thakersy Soonderdass; 1,050 cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Damoder Khimjee; 125 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co; 73 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 100 bales wool, Vassonjee Soonderjee; 650 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Fleming and Co; 200 bale cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dhunraj Dosy.
Armenia (s)—150 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 400 cwts musoor dall, Goverdhun Ghella; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Convertee Nursee; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Mooranjee; 200 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 33 bales wool, Lalljee Megjee; 76 bales cotton waste, Bhimjee Nuthoo; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 25 bales cotton, Khimjee Lalljee; 101 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Chutoorbhooj Harri; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 cotton, William Bell and Co; 95 bales cotton Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 650 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 250 bales, cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 69 bales cotton, Chiniram Jasaraj and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Damodur Khimjee; 90 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 71 bales cotton, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo; 50 bales cotton, Vulubdass Runchordass.
Clan Lamont (s)—520 cwts bones, Mahomedally Essoofbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Wheatfield (s)—7 cwts crotonseed, Ruzuhally Ally Ruza; 615 cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Nursee; 71 cwts horns, Mahomed Allana; 75 cwts horns and 18 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Bhogabhoy; 5 bales hides, Natha Essa; 60 cwts chillies, Luckmichund Khengar; 270 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 135 cwts cotton, Cassumbhoy; 87 cwts sandalwood, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahamed; 92½ cwts ginger, Luckmichund Khengar; 3 bales hides, Heerjeebhoy Jamall.
Rome (s)—3,600 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 15 cwts fishmaw, Mowjee Mahamed; 20 bundles ivory, Mugunlall Purbhodass; 30 bundles ivory, Abdoolreman Ahmed; 25 bundles ivory, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 100 cases handkerchiefs, Tarchund Ghunsandass; 15 bales Skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 10 bales skins, Mahamedally Tyeb and Co; 13 bales skins, Esmalljee Gangjee and Co; 6 cases handkerchiefs, Purmeshurdass Juggonathdass; 3 cases hardker chief, Rambhoj Gynchund; 1 case handkerchief, Somnath Purshotum; 100 packages chieves, Shobaram Seosa; 1 case shawls, Hajee Joola Mahamed Majool; 24 bales skins, Shuriffbhoy Jaffarbhoy and Co.
Hallamshire (s)—7,999½ cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 225 cwts oilbanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Abyssinian—1,000 bales cotton and 312½ cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Allegchaney (s)—1,250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 bale cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Bothal (s)—10,818 cwts wheat and 1,500 cwts linseed and 12,000 cwts rapeseed, E. Spinner and Co; 344½ cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Albura (s)—15,800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bessie Morris (s)—1,075 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Rebekah Jackson (s)—12,000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts rapeseed, and 8,000 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Jolani (s)—250 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 150 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Jolani (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 216 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 54 bales cotton, Lang, Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Newnham (s)—7 bales silk waste, the Alliance C. and S. M. Co; 1,300 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Muir and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, F. Sanquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Newnham (s)—750 cwts gingelly seed and 200 bales cotton, R. Lord and Co; 101 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 201 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Harbinger (s)—19,000 cwts wheat, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Armenia (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Armenia (s)—50 bags cocoanuts, Cursetjee and Eduljee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·831
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	·687
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 p. m.)	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a. m.)	76·7
General Direction of Wind	NNW. N. NNE. NNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *	203

* From 12-30 a.m. to 12-30 a.m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Hutchinson, Dy. Surgn.-Genl., on duty, from Nagpore.

APRIL 9.

Jackson, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

APRIL 10.

Hart, Capt., Leinster, on leave, from Umballa.

APRIL 11.

Brin, Col., R. E., on duty, from England.
Orr, Capt., S. C., on leave, from Poona.
Feord, Col., 23rd Madras N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.
Angelo, Lieut, 23rd Madras N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Mignon, Major, 6th Bombay N. I., to join, to Neemuch.

APRIL 10.

Willoughby, Col., Secy. to Govt., on duty, to Mahableshwur.
Goodfray, Lieut., S. C., from leave, to Poona.
Townsend, Surgn., on duty, to Poona.

APRIL 11.

Gibbs, Lieut., 31st Punjaub N. I., to join, to Peshawar.
Scott, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Delhi.
Griffith, Lieut.-Col., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Leckie, Capt., 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Brett, Lieut., Liverpool, on duty, to Meean Meer.
Nelson, Lieut., Comst. Dept., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Farquhar, Lieut., 13th Hussars, on duty, to Deolalee.
Luckhardt, Lieut.-Col., Comst. Dept., on duty, to Deolalee.
Owen, Lieut., R. Highlanders, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Dunnage, Capt., R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. G. Newmarch, R.E., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

The undernoted officers passed the professional examination prescribed in P. W. D. Code on the 27th Feb.

Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade.
Mr. R. I. Woods, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade.
Mr. J. P. Hogan, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, is transferred from the P. N. S. R., Construction Section, to the I. V. S. R.
Mr. C. W. Hodson, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade (temporary rank), is granted furlough for nineteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from 15th April.
Mr. W. P. Johnson, Probationary Asst. Loco. Supdt., P. N. S. R., is attached temporarily to the Office of the Port Store-keeper, State Railway Dept., Karachi.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the Instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row, 26th January, 1882.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other."* "AGENTS WANTED."

A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY announces that, having received numerous solicitations, he has been again induced to pay a professional visit to this great city; but his stay will be limited, as important affairs demand his presence in Europe.

The superiority of his Spectacles, Eye-glasses, and Binoculars is so well known throughout India, that it is not necessary further to mention it. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the profession, and the success which has attended his treatment of numerous difficult and apparently hopeless cases of defective vision sufficiently guarantee his skill.

Mr. Menist may be consulted at the Establishment of his agents.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.,
2, RAMPART-ROW.

Pamphlets containing testimonials free on application.

MANY persons are told by spectacle-sellers, who call themselves opticians, that glass is as good for the eye as Pebble. Mr. M. differs on this point, and in so doing is desirous of explaining the difference between Pebbles made from Brazilian quartz and glass. Glass does not retain its transparency when exposed to atmospheric influences; it becomes more or less turbid from some spontaneous decomposition or re-arrangement of its elements. The advantage of Pebble over glass is such, the hardness over the former which is therefore not liable to scratch in use, and being a better conductor of heat than glass. To make a perfect Pebble, its axis must be cut at right angles to the axis of double refraction; these essentials are by no means to be found in cheap Pebble spectacles, and therefore the only Security the purchaser has is to buy of an optician of repute who will be more desirous to supply the best quality Pebbles.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 to 6 o'clock p.m., (official time) to receive the Directors' report for the year 1881.

The attendance of Donors, Members, Subscribers and others interested in the welfare of the Institution is requested on the occasion.

W. G. MAYHEW,
April 3, 1882. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

D'MELLOW—April 7, at Parel, Bombay, the wife of Mr. E. D'Mellow, Engineer in charge of Government Lighthouse and Condensers, Perim, near Aden, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

McWATTERS—NEDHAM—March 23, at Simla, Surgeon-Major W. McWatters, A. M. D., to Gertrude Jenny, daughter of Colonel Nedham, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1882.

A CONTEMPORARY, anxious no doubt to confute our opinion that a deal of nonsense is continually written on the subject of local self-government, declares that the late resolutions of the Bombay Government on that subject are out of harmony with public sentiment in respect to decentralisation, and that "they repudiate a solemn assurance publicly proclaimed by the Queen's representatives in India." These sinful resolutions are further accused of being untrue to the traditions of the Bombay Government: "At a time when all thought of self-government was scouted in four-fifths of the Empire, the Bombay Government created District Local Fund Committees and Taluka Committees. Now when Sir George Couper and Sir Ashley Eden are publishing resolutions such as issued from the Bombay Secretariat more than fifteen years ago, the Government of Bombay are repudiating their traditions and isolating themselves in India." The best tradition of the Bombay Government is this,—that it has always possessed an opinion and a policy of its own, and has declined to be blown about by every wind of doctrine which may be in favour at the moment elsewhere. The notion that Sir Ashley Eden and Sir George Couper are really more anxious to promote self-government than is Sir James Fergusson is to all who know anything of the three men a simple absurdity. The Bombay Government have not repudiated their traditions and isolated themselves in India in this matter. But it is not very difficult to see how their critic was misled. The somewhat uninviting form in which the resolution of the 25th March was drawn up might lead the casual reader to imagine that the Government were anxious to find reasons for refusing to entrust to local bodies the expenditure of funds at present administered by officials. The objections are stated with tiresome minuteness, and the impression is created that the Government were anxious to make out a case for refusing to allow local bodies to lay out Rs. 20,000 on the maintenance of dak bungalows in Native States; or Rs. 21,000 set apart for charitable purposes, "as it would seem injudicious to confer on local committees authority to spend provincial funds on any object they may deem deserving of compassion;" or Rs. 6,000 for books and publications, as they could not select them properly, or make good bargains for them on taking a quantity for distribution; or Rs. 10,000 set aside as rewards for the destruction of noxious beasts and reptiles, as "no advantage is, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, to be derived from entrusting local committees with the management of this grant;" and so on. It would have been infinitely better had the resolution, instead of devoting a preliminary half-dozen paragraphs to somewhat pettifogging details of this kind, boldly laid down the principle that it is contrary to sound policy to entrust the expenditure of public moneys to bodies which have not the trouble and the responsibility of raising them. Of course there are exceptions, as where a local body provides a certain sum out of resources husbanded by itself, and the Government under clearly-defined conditions supplements that sum by a proportionate grant. This is the rule in all cases in England. The local boards there are obliged to raise the revenues which they administer, and they are by that fact obliged to observe an amount of care and circumspection which it would be hopeless to expect if they were merely the dispensers of lump-sums placed at their disposal by the Imperial Treasury.

Even with that safeguard, it is notorious that a great deal of wastefulness and a great deal of corruption have been found to prevail amongst local administrative bodies in England, in spite of the ubiquity of public opinion, and the watchfulness of discontented ratepayers. It was to remedy the evils of the system that the Local Government Board, sitting in London, with its staff of inspectors on circuit throughout the country, was devised. As a means of reconciling the local bodies to the salutary control of the central body, certain specified charges, formerly borne by the local rates, are now defrayed from the general Treasury. No one disputes the many advantages which local self-government as such possesses when compared with a better administration, in a bureaucratic point of view, carried out wholly by officials representing the general Government. But that is not the question. Everybody is saturated with the platitudes which are always forthcoming on that subject. Upon the general principle there is no dispute whatever; but it is necessary to guard against the danger of ignoring the particular disadvantages which experience has shown do lurk in the system, even where it is best understood and has been longest in operation. There is no use in closing our eyes to the fact that precisely as English institutions have become more democratic, the local institutions have been systematically brought under central control, and that the general verdict is that the change so far has been advantageous. At any rate this is the tendency. There is some danger that it may unduly cripple the local boards, which would undoubtedly be a great misfortune. But this is by the way. The moral which we desire to draw from what is passing in England is this,—that the independence of the local boards is, both in theory and practice, based upon the fact that the money which they disburse is raised by themselves in their own localities. When they obtain grants from the Treasury, their independence disappears in exact proportion to the amount received. That being the case in Great Britain, we cannot see upon what grounds the Government of Bombay should be expected to hand over the distribution of provincial revenues to local committees, except in those cases where the money would supplement equivalent amounts raised locally.

With regard to the extension of the system of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency, it is necessary to bear in mind that the admitted superiority which we have enjoyed for years past has left the Government less opportunity for issuing showy resolutions ordering innovations than would have been the case had everything to be created *ab ovo*. Ten of the principal towns have been selected for the privilege of electing one-half the total number of Municipal Commissioners. The introduction of the principle of representative municipal government in all the chief cities of the Presidency is in itself a considerable measure. We should be sorry to suppose that the Government intended it to be what Lord John Russell imagined the first Reform Bill would be,—a final measure. In the resolution it is expressly stated that the Governor-in-Council "hopes that the success of the experiment may ere long justify the passing of a legislative enactment to amend the existing law by introducing also into Town Municipalities the election of a portion of the Municipal Commissioners." This is a distinct engagement, in the face of which it is impossible to maintain that the Government of Sir James Fergusson repudiate the policy of Lord Ripon with regard to the extension of local self-government in India. But it is necessary to observe due discretion in this as in other important matters, if the country is to be spared very humiliating experiences. The raw material of intelligent electors and disinterested municipal representatives is not to be found in every Mofussil town. Where there are Europeans and educated natives more or less Europeanised in thought and methods, there municipal institutions may be expected to take root and flourish. But where those necessary elements are not present, we must wait until one of them at least is created by time and circumstances.

WHEN we were informed a fortnight ago that the Marquis of Hartington had stated that the total sum paid to the Amir Abdul Rahman was £40,500, we found it impossible to believe that the Amir had received no more coin than this. We expressed our belief that this small sum must have reference to a specific payment of five lakhs on May 13 of last year, and calculated that the total amount of the subsidies "made over to Abdul Rahman, if the popularly stated value be correct, would bring up the assistance to about ten times the sum mentioned by Lord Hartington." We find now, from the report received by mail, that owing to a telegraphic error the sum attributed to Lord Hartington was somehow divided by ten, so that instead of £40,500 the amount handed over to the Amir is over forty-one lakhs of rupees. Lord Hartington stated in reply to Mr. Stanhope

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[illegible]MLA, APRIL 11.
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[illegible]er to officiate for him.
[illegible]WEATHER.
[illegible]s most delightfully cold and

[illegible]'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RELEASE OF MR. PARNELL ON PAROLE.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Government has sanctioned the release of Mr. Parnell for one week on parole, in order that he may visit his sister in Paris, whose child has just died.

APRIL 11.

Mr. Parnell, on his journey to Paris, evaded the demonstrations prepared for him on his arrival in London and elsewhere, and travelled with all possible speed to his destination.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The volunteer review at Portsmouth yesterday was a great success. Thirty thousand volunteers were present, and the manœuvres were witnessed by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, besides many other distinguished personages.

EGYPT AND ITALY.

CAIRO, APRIL 10.

The Egyptian Government has refused to recognise the Italian sovereignty over the settlement at Assab Bay, and the Italian Government in reply has sent a vigorous Note to Egypt asserting Italy's perfect right to sovereignty in that quarter.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

GALLE, APRIL 11, 6-48 A.M.

H. M. S. Euryalus, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, APRIL 11, 7-35 A.M.

Mail-steamer Verona, from Bombay, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, APRIL 11, 12-30 P.M.

H. M. S. Tyne sailed for Colombo during night.

GALLE, APRIL 11, 5-10 P.M.

H. M. S. Euryalus left for Trincomallee at 4 p.m. to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, APRIL 10.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	77·5

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

,, 6 a.m.	76·1
,, 10 a.m.	83·5
,, 2 p.m.	86·7
,, 4 p.m.	85·8

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY yesterday gave his decision on the preliminary point whether Mr. A. F. Turner, solicitor, could act as intervenor in the divorce suit of King *vs.* King. His Lordship said he was of opinion that that which the respondent could not do himself, he could not indirectly get his solicitor to do for him, such person being still his solicitor on the record. Serious inconveniences might follow and much injustice be done in this country to a petitioner if a respondent were to be allowed, several months after a decree *nisi* had been passed against him, to instruct his solicitors to make allegations against a petitioner which he himself with ample time and opportunity had abstained from bringing forward before the decree *nisi* was passed. For the above reasons he should feel compelled, when applied to make the decree *nisi* absolute, to refuse to allow Mr. Turner as intervenor to show cause or assist it. But he should decline to make that decree absolute until the point as to the alleged adultery of the petitioner since her marriage was cleared up. The costs of Mr. Turner's intervention and the costs of and incidental to the rule *nisi* of the 3rd October, 1881, to the motion and order made on the 10th January, 1882, the costs of and incidental to the argument on the 23rd February, 1882, and of that day, were reserved.

WE regret to hear that Major Baring is seriously ill at Simla. The Allahabad paper states that fever was coming on all last week, and it has been found necessary to relieve him altogether for the present from the cares of public business. It yet remains to be determined whether his malady is typhoid or a relapse of a malarious fever he used to suffer from many years ago; but in a few days more this will be made plain.

AMONGST the passengers by the Hydaspes, which arrived with the English mails yesterday morning, were the Earl of Airlie, and Colonel Brine, who was not so lucky in his attempt to cross from England to France in a balloon as Colonel Burnaby has since been.

THE Press Association, announcing Sir Michael Westropp's resignation of the Chief Justiceship of Bombay, states that "the appointment, it is understood, on this occasion will be filled from the Indian Service."

THE two sons of the Prince of Wales have started for a five weeks' tour in the Holy Land under Messrs. Cook and Co., the well-known tourist agents' arrangements. Besides their Royal Highnesses, there are separate parties consisting of the officers of H.M.S. Bacchante and Iris.

IT is said that the Prince of Wales will probably succeed the late Earl of Wilton as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

AN Alexandrian paper says the Egyptian Government intend to construct an arsenal at Suez, and that an engineer has arrived there in order to prepare the plans.

THE Earl of Aylesford has been suffering severely from the return of an attack of fever, which he caught while in India with the Prince of Wales.

REPLYING to a question put by Mr. Onslow in the House of Commons, a few days before the mail left, Lord Hartington said the instructions to our new Envoy at Kabul were given him solely by the Government of India, and without any interference from the Home Government.

AN estimate was issued on March 24 for £500,000, the amount required in the year ending March 31, 1883, as an instalment of a grant in aid of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India upon the Afghan war.

BIRMINGHAM, according to a correspondent of the *Times*, hopes to get a large increase in its export of silver plate to India in consequence of the abolition of the 10 per cent. duty on plate in India. They hope that this is but a forerunner to the abolition of the same duty in England. Owing to "stock starving," in consequence of the expectation that the duty here would soon be taken off, the trade has been very depressed all through the past year, and numbers of the best workmen have emigrated to America. The only justification for the abolition of this tax is the petty sum it yields to the Exchequer.

THE *United Service Gazette*:—"Our advices from Zanzibar are unanimous in their condemnation of the sanitary condition of the London. She is stated to be utterly rotten, and that in many places her planking is only held together by her copper sheathing. The climate of Zanzibar is sufficiently trying and unhealthy at the best seasons; but when to this fact is added the peril arising from the dangerous condition of the receiving ship—the place of refuge, so to speak, for the sick of the ships on the East Coast Division of the East India station—it is quite time the Admiralty selected some other vessel to take the place of the putrefying mass the London, from her rotteness, has become."

LETTERS are reported to have been received by members of Parliament and others signed by Vera Sassolivitch inviting subscriptions on behalf of Nihilists in Russian prisons.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is bringing out a history of the siege and capitulation of Metz.

AT the ensuing exhibition of the Royal Academy Mr. Archer will, it is expected, exhibit a portrait of Mr. O'Donovan, the Merv correspondent of the *Daily News*.

THE most significant thing about the discussion on Prince Leopold's annuity, the *Pall Mall Gazette* states, was the division which brought it to a close. The figures were 387 to 42. A majority of more than nine to one is considerable, no doubt; but compared with other divisions on similar occasions the moral which they point is hardly that which appears at first sight. In 1871 the dowry to the Marchioness of Lorne was voted by 350 to 1. When Sir Charles Dilke mooted in 1872 the question of the Civil List, the only members who stood by his side were Sir W. Lawson, Mr. G. Anderson, and the Hon. Auberon Herbert—the figures being 276 to 2. The annuity to the Duke of Edinburgh was voted in 1873 by 162 to 18. In 1878 the Duke of Connaught's allowance was carried by a majority of 151 to 13. Thus in twelve years the minority has risen from 1 to 42.

THE Sultan, according to the *Novoe Vremya*, will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg this spring.

"PAYING members," says the *World*, is an institution in France; but the "modest competence" on curate's salary shadowed forth by Mr. O'Donnell does not, it seems, content the French Extreme Left. Those austere Republicans find £400 a year too little, and M. Naquet has just interviewed the President of the Chamber, and proposed an increase of the salaries to £700 a year. The Government of M. de Freycinet will introduce a measure on the subject this session.

WE reproduce elsewhere a description of the removal of the big elephant Jumbo from the Zoological Gardens and his shipment on board the steamer Assyrian Monarch for America. Up to the last Jumbo continued to be visited at the Zoological Gardens by large crowds of people. It is said that during the four weeks of the Jumbo excitement there were 151,158 visitors, whereas in the corresponding four weeks of 1881 the number was 21,333. In the four weeks of this year the money taken for admission was £3,077 4s. 6d. In the four weeks of 1881 the receipts were £433 16s. 1d.

THE annual meeting of the National Life-boat Institution was held at the Mansion House, London, on March 23, the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report stated that within the past twelve months eleven new life-boats had been placed on the coasts, the total now being 271. During the year its life-boats had saved 966 persons from wrecked vessels. The life-boats had also helped to rescue 33 ships from destruction. Two gold medals, 33 silver medals and clasps, 46 votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £5,783 had been granted.

THE question of the oath is troubling the peace of the Belgians as well as that of the French, the Dutch, and the English. At present every witness in a Belgian court must swear, "before God and before men," to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. A Parliamentary Commission has just reported in favour of permitting affirmation. The report, which mentions among other curious details of Continental jurisprudence that in Germany witnesses are sworn both before and after giving their evidence, is a somewhat elaborate document, but its conclusion is simple and to the point. It proposes, in order to guarantee the rights of citizenship alike to those whose religion forbids the oath and to those who have completely repudiated religious beliefs, that any witness who declares that he cannot take the oath from conscientious motives may be allowed to substitute for it a solemn promise to speak the truth, adding to that promise, if he pleases, any religious formula in use in his own sect.

THE London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* published on March 24 says:—The rumour is again revived that Mr. Forster will shortly retire from the post of Irish Chief Secretary. Serious differences exist in the Cabinet over Irish affairs, and a renewal of coercion and further land legislation cannot well take place with the Ministry as at present constituted.

THE Lord Mayor has remitted a further sum of £2,000 from the Mansion House Fund to the Association for Relief of Ladies in Distress through non-payment of rent in Ireland. Mr. Adair, the treasurer, in acknowledging its receipt, states that the £13,000 remitted by his Lordship from the Mansion House had afforded an incalculable amount of relief to many a lady of education and social position, who had been saved the painful necessity of seeking relief from the poor-rates.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—It is impossible to sympathise with the outcry of the Indian press (?) against the reduction of the salt-duty in Bengal. Although lower than it used to be, the present tax is still a very heavy burden upon the ryot, and any relief is therefore welcome. Whether other taxes should or should not have been preferred before it is possibly doubtful. Our impression is that the remissions in other directions will be found to have gone too far, and we certainly think those in the right who contend that the obnoxious export duty on rice should have gone by the board before the import duties upon cotton goods were swept away. There is a sort of eagerness—a straining after master-strokes, exhibited in the sudden abolition of the latter which somewhat damages the general effect of the Budget.

THOUGH the strictest privacy characterised the embarkation of Her Majesty in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, says the *World*, yet the Queen showed that the recent attempt on her life has not in any way rendered her nervous. When cheered at a public railway crossing at Portsmouth, Her Majesty rose from her seat in the saloon carriage, and bowed her acknowledgments from both windows. The officers and crew of the Royal yacht gave the Queen an enthusiastic reception. They desired to offer their congratulations upon her escape from the assassin's weapon, but Royal sanction had to be obtained to their adopting such an unusual course. Assent was readily given, and officers and men exhibited their loyalty to the Throne and their attachment to her person by welcoming Her Majesty with resonant cheers.

THE *Cologne Gazette* contains a curious story about the foundation of a new Jewish sect at Odessa This body of Dissenters, which calls itself "New Israel," owes its origin, it is stated, to "the conviction which is gaining ground in educated Jewish circles that it is no edict of the Government, but only social approximation, which can improve the position of the Jews." The conviction is excellent, but the practical inferences which "New Israel" draws from it involve that community in some odd contradictions. They begin by throwing over the Talmud, because it is the spirit of the Talmud which principally excites the hate of their Christian neighbours. But having done this, they are apparently frightened at their own boldness, and hasten to profess their "faith in the five books of Moses in their literal sense." The literal interpretation of the Pentateuch does not, however, prevent them from rejecting circumcision, accepting all meat consumed by Christians as "kosher," transferring the Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday, and demanding the legalisation of mixed marriages. On the whole, "New Israel" sounds a little like a hoax.

THE correspondence which is appearing in the papers concerning the convict Lamson, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, affords a curious illustration of the common fallacy that murderers must necessarily be devoid of the ordinary feelings of humanity. With many people it is enough to prove that a man is kind-hearted, benevolent, and conscientious to satisfy them that it is absolutely impossible that he should commit a murder. This mode of thought is perhaps largely due to the habit of conventional moralists of assuming that because a man has been guilty of some great breach of the social law, therefore he is necessarily bad all through and absolutely lacking in all the better instincts of humanity. But as a matter of fact, criminals are very much like other men, and a murderer, who, like Lamson, may be tender-hearted, sympathetic, and philanthropic, may not the less be guilty of some of the blackest crimes which disgrace mankind. The only difference is that with men of this disposition crime assumes the garb, if not exactly of a virtue, yet of the lesser of two evils.

ONE of the sayings attributed to the Rev. Rowland Hill was that he would take money for religious purposes, if he could get it, from the Prince of Darkness. There is a clergyman of the Scottish Kirk of much the same opinion. He has written to Mr. Bradlaugh a letter, in which he says that perhaps that gentleman is not so black as he has been painted, and may be willing to admit that the clergy are of some use in improving the morals of the people. In that case, the writer will be glad of a subscription for his church.

A KIDNAPPING case recently occured at Berne. On March 17 a woman called at a school, and said she was sent to take home the son, aged seven, of a gentleman of position named Marcuard. The child was given to her, and a few hours later Herr Marcuard received a letter in which he was informed that his son was in safe custody, and that if he deposited 50,000 f. in a certain place before a given time the body would be returned to him; if not, he would be murdered. Thanks to the information given by an accomplice, the child was found in an isolated house near the city, where he had been hidden by a family of three persons, all of whom have been arrested. The affair caused the greatest excitement throughout the country.

AN inquest was held on March 23 in Dublin on the remains of John Lilly, the trapezist, a native of Liverpool, who was killed by falling on his head during his performance at Lowry's Music Hall on the Tuesday night previous. It was proved that he declined to use a net, wishing to make his feats more sensational.

THE *Citizen* states that on a recent foggy day in London the Gas Light and Coke Company alone supplied 75,000,000 cubic feet of gas, for which the charge would be £12,000.

SOME information respecting the composition of London fogs given by Dr. Saunders, the medical officer of health for the City, in his report to the Commissioners of Sewers, shows conclusively that the smoke from the chimneys, if not the actual cause of the fogs, is at least principally responsible for their nastiness and their injurious effects on the public health. Since the recent severe fogs, Dr. Saunders states that the amount of free carbonic acid floating in the air was three times in excess of the normal quantity, as proved by chemical experiment. Thus the ordinary amount is about four volumes in 10,000, whereas during the recent fogs the proportion was twelve volumes in 10,000. The effect of this poison upon the respiration of persons with irritable or delicate lungs has been incalculably serious, and the death-rate has been correspondingly increased: moreover, the discharge of immense masses of minutely sub-divided particles of uncombined carbon, commonly known as soot, "seriously limits the possibility of comfortable ventilation by means of open windows, renders disgusting the very air we breathe, contaminates the water we drink, and spoils all kinds of merchandise." Dr. Saunders's report was referred to the Sanitary Committee; but, says the *St. James's Gazette*, the great smoke nuisance will scarcely be abated until chimney reform becomes one of the "burning questions" of the day.

ACTIONS for breach of promise are so rare in Germany, says *Truth*, that, when one does occur, it is interesting to read the details. A Miss Constance Kirschner recently brought an action of this kind against her faithless swain, a goldsmith, named Mr. John Fundel, in which she sued for the fulfilment of his promise, or, alternatively, damges to the amount of £150. In the present state of the law in Germany, the Court could not award the fair plaintiff any pecuniary compensation; but the defendant was formally adjudged to be guilty of breaking his promise, and, further, legally bound to marry his betrothed. This judgment having been duly communicated to all the Matrimonial Courts in the Empire, Miss Kirschner has the satisfaction of knowing that, if her truant lover will not marry her, he cannot marry any other lady in Germany.

THE Irish leaders in the United States were making persistent efforts, before the last mail left, to induce the Government to take action concerning the alleged imprisonment of American citizens in British prisons. They intended to call a public meeting to protest against the inaction of the American Government and against the attitude of Mr. Lowell. The *Daily News'* correspondent says:—"The Democratic newspapers, which are always eager to conciliate the Irish vote, comment harshly on Mr. Lowell's conduct, and endeavour to create a feeling against him. This is not likely to succeed. The intelligent sentiment of the country sustains unanimously his course and the statement of his views."

THE French Senate on March 23, after many obstructive amendments by M. Gavardie, passed the Bill for lay and compulsory primary instruction by 179 to 105. In the course of the debate M. Schoelcher, addressing M. Gavardie, said, "I have a particular reason for voting against you. I am an atheist." Baron de Lareinty said it was the first time that in a French Assembly any member had had the courage to make such a declaration. M. Gavardie and M. Lucien Brun called on M. Jules Ferry to reply to M. Schoelcher, but the Minister did not think it expedient to rise.

HERR SCHMUCK'S CONCERT.

WE beg to remind our readers that Herr Schmuck's concert comes off this afternoon at half-past five o'clock (Bombay time) at the Town Hall. The programme promised is varied and excellent, and the overture and symphony will of themselves be an attraction. The introduction of music of this character is decidedly a step in the right direction and deserving, therefore, of every encouragement. Few who heard the fine rendering of the Haydn symphony at Herr Schmuck's last concert would willingly miss the opportunity afforded them of again hearing it this afternoon. It is to be expected, therefore, that there will again be a good house.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE SAVANT WARREE DIVORCE CASE. QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

KING *versus* KING.

HIS LORDSHIP gave his decision to-day on the preliminary point whether Mr. A. F. Turner, solicitor, could act as intervenor in the suit of *King vs. King*. The petitioner, Harriette Achesina King by a petition declared on the 27th and filed on the 29th April, 1881, prayed that the court would decree the dissolution of her marriage with the respondent, James Stewart King, a Captain in the Bombay Staff Corps, then acting Assistant Political Superintendent at Savant Warree, on the ground of his adultery and cruelty towards the petitioner, and for an order that he should pay the costs of and incidental to such proceedings.

His Lordship, in giving his decision on the preliminary point, said that on the 3rd Oct., 1881, the Advocate-General (the Hon. Mr. Marriott) moved before him on behalf of Mr. Allan F. Turner as an intervenor, under section 7 of the Indian Divorce Act, for a rule calling on the petitioner to show cause why a new trial should not be had and all further proceedings under the decree should not be stayed. The most material fact alleged in Mr. Turner's affidavit were that since the 26th July, 1881, he had been informed, and believed it to be true, that the petitioner had prior to that date committed adultery with a certain officer whom he named, now residing at a station in the Bombay Presidency, and who for brevity's sake was designated "A. B.," who was an intimate friend of the respondent, and with whom the petitioner travelled on her return to India in February, 1881. That the petitioner and "A. B." arrived in Bombay from England in the P. and O. s.s. Malwa on the 1st March, 1881. He was informed that it had been previously arranged between the petitioner and the respondent that the former should leave Bombay for Vingorla on her way to Savant Warree by the steamer which left on the following night, but instead of doing so she remained in Bombay, and stayed at the Apollo Hotel, until the 4th March, when she left for Vingorla. That he was informed that it was "A. B.'s" intention to leave Bombay for Mhow immediately on his arrival at Bombay, but being required to give evidence at a certain court-martial, he remained, and with the petitioner resided at the Esplanade Hotel. That he was informed by the respondent that shortly after the petitioner's arrival at Savant Warree he suspected that she had misconducted herself with "A. B.," and he on the 26th March, 1881, intercepted a letter which she had written to "A. B." and had given to be posted, and after copying the relevant portions he posted the original to "A. B." His Lordship read extracts from the letter; the following only being fit for publication:—

Savant Waree, 25th March, 1881.

My own dear pet,—. . . . I should very much like to go through the Isle of Wight some summer with you, darling. It is hard to make the best of being without you, Charlie darling. I could bear pain, poverty, or anything else; but that is hard to bear. . . . I am not well. I promised S. yesterday to go see some pottery, but was not well enough, so lay in verandah instead, and went very early to bed. He says I am abominably lazy. . . . Be sure to take care of yourself, and don't expose yourself to the sun. . . . I feel tired, so will go and lie down. My precious darling, how I wish I could be with you! Good-bye, dear. With fondest love and many kisses, for ever and ever yours only,

H. I. K.

Such letter, if genuine, would, his Lordship said, be very material in an investigation whether the petitioner had misconducted herself with "A. B." In paragraph 24 of his affidavit Mr. Turner stated that he was informed by the respondent that on the 10th April, 1881, the day the petitioner left the respondent's house at Savant Warree, the petitioner and respondent conversed together, and it was during that conversation, and after he had shown her a copy of the extracts from her letter to "A. B." that she confessed to having committed adultery with him between his arrival in England and her departure from Bombay to Savant Warree on the 10th March, 1881. Mr. Turner, in his affidavit, also stated that on or about 14th May, 1881, the respondent received through the Post-office a letter dated 17th October, 1880, written by the petitioner while in London to "A. B." and addressed to him at Kandahar. The letter reached Kandahar after "A. B.' had left for England, and was sent back to the petitioner to her address in London; but as she had then left for India, it was sent out to the respondent. A copy of the relevant portions of the letter was annexed to his affidavit. The letter was written in warm and affectionate language.

128, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.
Sunday, Oct. 17, 1880.

My own darling,— . . . . . God only knows how wretched I felt sometimes when writing, for I could not tell that you would ever read the letter, or that I should ever see you again, my own love. It was nearly out of my mind from August, but thank God it is all right. As you say, "All is well and ends well." I shall soon have you with me now, dear, and then all will be well with me indeed. . . . . It is so good to think you are coming home at last to me. I do feel so happy . . . . . Good-bye, my own dearest darling. I do love you so much. With hundreds of kisses, ever yours,

H. I. K.

His Lordship said Mr. Turner stated that he was informed by the respondent that the reason why he did not defend the suit was that he wished to avoid making public the fact of his wife's adultery, and thus injuring the prospects of his children. After touching upon the evidence given by "A. B." in court, his Lordship considered, in regard to the intervention, the arguments used and the authorities cited by Mr. Inverarity as well as the arguments used and the cases cited by the learned acting Advocate-General: after which he proceeded to state the conclusions at which he had arrived and the reasons therefor. The points of issue turned principally upon section 16 of the Indian Divorce Act (Act IV. of 1869). That section was in part copied and in part adapted or modified from section 7 of the English Matrimonial Act 23 and 24 Vic., chap. 144, and the provisions therein for the intervention of the Queen's Proctor were not introduced into the Indian Divorce Act. Mr. Macrae, in his "Law of Divorce in India," said the omission was one of considerable importance, as it gave no opportunity to intervene in cases in the High Court until after the decree *nisi*. The omission, Mr. Macrae said, was the more marked as the next section (sec. 17) contained ample provision to enable persons to intervene during the progress of the suit where originally brought in a District Court, although it was wanting in provisions to enable persons to intervene between the decree of the District Court and the confirmatory decree of the High Court. Mr. Macrae stated that as this section stood in the original draft of the Bill, it gave full power to any person to intervene through the Advocate-General at any time during the progress of the suit, but the difficulty as to who might be the proper person to represent the Advocate-General or Queen's Proctor under the English Act in the various districts to which the Indian Act was to be made applicable caused the section in question to be struck out by the Select Committee. His Lordship thought it was to be regretted that such provision was not retained in the section. When the Indian Divorce Act received the assent of the Governor-General in 1869, he held the office of Advocate-General of this Presidency, but he had no recollection of having been consulted by Government on the subject during the progress of the Bill. He did not think he would then have seen, nor indeed could he now see, any reason why the provision as to the Advocate-General intervening should not be applied, at least to matrimonial causes brought, as was the present one, on the Original Side of the High Court. Had such provision been allowed to remain in the Bill, the difficulty felt in the present case would probably not have arisen, as he could scarcely doubt that if the allegations made in Mr. Turner's affidavit and the extracts from the petitioner's letters had been brought to the Advocate-General's notice, he would have thought it his duty to intervene for the purpose of bringing material facts before the court, and relieve it from being misled by the petitioner and from making a decree absolute under circumstances where the petitioner was not entitled to such a decree. Such was the course adopted by the Queen's Proctor in the case of *Latour vs. Her Majesty's Proctor*, 2 Swaby and Tristram 524. As against so much of the rule *nisi* obtained on the 3rd October, 1881, by Mr. Turner as intervenor as called upon the petitioner to show cause why the decree *nisi* should not be set aside and a new trial had, the cause shown must, his Lordship said, in his opinion clearly be allowed. The respondent himself could not have moved for a new trial, there being no provision for such a motion in the Civil Procedure Code. He could only have applied for a review of judgment under section 623 of that Code; but such an application might possibly have been unsuccessful, as it was only to be granted to a person on the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which after the exercise of due diligence was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the decree was passed, or any other sufficient reason. In this case the respondent admitted knowledge of his wife's adultery as early as the 10th April, 1881, before she instituted the present suit. The motion of the 3rd October, 1881, it could not be regarded in the light of an application for a review of judgment by or on behalf of the respondent, would be too late, not having been made within 20 days of the time fixed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. Neither the Indian Divorce Act nor the Code gave any power to a petitioner, respondent, or co-respondent to apply for a review of judgment or new trial through the instrumentality of a third person. And assuming that Mr. Turner had the power of applying for a review of judgment, his application on the 3rd of October, 1881, was not made within the prescribed period. Notice of the decree was sent to Mr. Turner, and a copy of it was taken by him on the 1st August, 1881; the application therefore made by him on the 3rd October following was too late. The High Court of Bombay had not as yet made any rules or orders under section 10 of the Indian Act or under the provisions of section 62 of the Act, which gave authority to the High Court to make such rules as it might from time to time consider expedient. The powers given by the Indian Act and the procedure therein indicated must be strictly followed. "Any person" might show cause; but, in his Lordship's opinion, a person was not at liberty to initiate proceedings as had been done by Mr. Turner in the present case. He thought, therefore, that the court had not the power to make any order in the premises as asked in the rule *nisi* of the 3rd October last, and that such rule must, on these preliminary points, be discharged. His Lordship then considered the question, which was fully argued on the 23rd February last, whether Mr. Turner would be entitled to show cause against the decree *nisi* being made absolute. That appeared to depend upon whether Mr. Turner could be considered as being "any person" within the meaning of section 16 of the Indian Act, and as such entitled to show cause why the decree should not be made absolute by reason of a material fact not having been brought before the court. The power of section 16 which contained the provision as to any person being at liberty to show cause, and what the court could do on cause being shown, was copied almost entirely verbatim from section 7 of the 23rd and 24th Vic., chap. 144, so that the decisions in England upon the corresponding portion of section might therefore well be looked at to aid in the construction of section 16 of the Indian Act; and his Lordship found that although there was no direct decision upon the point, there were expressions in some of the English authorities which seemed to be in favour of treating the words "any person" as applying to some independent third party. His Lordship then cited the case of *Clements vs. Clements*, 3 Swaby and Tristram 30, and *Forster, Forster and Goodyer*, 2 Swaby and Tristram 151. In the latter case the judge ordinary (Sir Cresswell Cresswell) asked if the intervenor intervened at the instance of Mr. Berridge, the co-respondent. Upon an answer being given in the negative, the judge ordinary said, "Does he swear that? I am rather curious to know how the fact is, although it is immaterial." That passage was strongly relied on by the acting Advocate-General on behalf of Mr. Turner. And quoting further from this case, his Lordship said: "In *Latour vs. Her Majesty's Proctor*, 10 H. Lords, Rep. 685, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Westbury) said:—'The question which arises is whether the learned judge in the court below (Sir Cresswell Cresswell) had power under the words of the statute (23 and 24 Vic., ch. 144, 57) to direct costs to be paid by the petitioner to the Queen's Proctor. The Queen's Proctor is not regularly a party to the suit. The Queen's Proctor becomes a party to the suit under the circumstances and in the manner defined by the statute of the 23 and 24 Vic., ch. 144. Now that statute has two objects: one to give to the whole of the public the power to give information to the court, in the interval between the decree *nisi* and the decree absolute, which should relieve the court from being misled by the petitioner, and from pronouncing a decree under circumstances where the petitioner is not entitled to such a decree; another and a special power is contained in the section that where the Queen's Proctor has the power to intervene in a case of collusion, he may intervene and become a party to the suit to show that case of collusion, and then it says that the Queen's Proctor shall be entitled to his costs. In the present case he intervened, and alleged not only a case of collusion, but alleged also the existence of material facts under circumstances contemplated in the first part of the clause, which circumstances had not been brought before the court, and the court made an order that he should give the particulars of those material facts. Those particulars are embodied in affidavits filed by the Queen's Proctor. But there was no attempt on his part to make out that case of collusion. The Queen's Proctor is entitled, I submit to your Lordships, must be treated here as one of the public coming in to bring before the court material facts for the court's information which had not been presented to it either by the petitioner or by the respondent. I must therefore submit to your Lordships that in offering this decree upon the merits you will pronounce that that part of it which awards the costs (to the Queen's Proctor) was pronounced as in the exercise of a power with which the court was not invested by the statute, and that that part of the decree must be reversed." Lord Chelmsford agreed both with regard to the merits of the case and also upon the question of costs. A short extract from his judgment will suffice. It has an important bearing upon the position of the petitioner in the present case. He said: "As to the decree itself, there can be no doubt that the fact of the adultery of the husband (who was the petitioner) and the divorce *a mensa et thoro* there was a material fact of which the court ought to have been informed. It was properly admitted by Sir Hugh Cairns that the Queen's Proctor has the same right as any other of Her Majesty's subjects to inform the court of any facts which upon the original hearing may have been withheld from it. Accordingly the Queen's Proctor intervening, affidavits were presented to the court by which the adultery of the petitioner was clearly proved. Under these circumstances the learned judge of the Divorce Court, unquestionably as it appears to me under the 31 section of the 20 and 21 Vic., ch. 85, had a discretion to refuse a decree for a divorce because the words are that 'the court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it shall find that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery.' Now adultery was proved during the marriage, and it appears to me to be a very wholesome exercise by the learned judge of the discretion which he is invested with by the Act of Parliament to say that if a person who has obtained a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, and who is contemplating a complete divorce, cannot abstain in the interval, but will be guilty of adultery, he ought not to be permitted to obtain that which he is seeking for, and which undoubtedly he might have been entitled to had he abstained from evening misconduct." In *Britton vs. Britton*, on an application to make absolute a decree *nisi* for dissolution at the suit of the husband it appeared that affidavits had been filed by the respondent which alleged the husband's misconduct. In consideration thereof the judge ordinary refused to make the decree absolute and directed the registrar to inform the Queen's Proctor that the affidavits had been filed, and permitted the petitioner to file any affidavit in answer. From the report of the case in the same volume at p. 638, it appears that the Queen's Proctor obtained leave to intervene and show cause against the decree *nisi* being made absolute, and filed pleas alleging the petitioner's bigamy and adultery. The petitioner admitted the bigamy and adultery charged by the Queen's Proctor. Upon motion being made by counsel that as sufficient of the facts pleaded by the Queen's Proctor were admitted by the petitioner, the court should reverse the decree *nisi* and dismiss the petition, the judge ordinary said "A man guilty of bigamy who sued for a divorce must take the risk of the Queen's Proctor intervening. I have nothing to do with the conduct of the wife: it is the conduct of the husband that I have to deal with. The decree must be reversed; the petition dismissed, and the petitioner condemned in the costs of the intervention." In *Bowen vs. Bowen* it was held that any person, and the Queen's Proctor as one of the public, may enter an appearance and file affidavits in opposition to a decree *nisi* being made absolute on any time before it is made absolute. The judge ordinary said that the obvious intention of the legislature was that up to the last moment an opportunity should be given to every person, and especially the Queen's Proctor, of preventing a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage being made absolute, if there were grounds for rescinding it. On a subsequent day the Attorney-General moved that the petition might be dismissed, the affidavits establishing that the petitioner had been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Sarah Hughes, and had had a child by her since the decree *nisi* was passed. Counsel for the petitioner said he could not resist the motion, and the judge rescinded the decree *nisi* and dismissed the petition. In *Drummond vs. Drummond*, where the wife petitioned for dissolution by reason of the husband's cruelty and adultery, the husband did not appear, but the Queen's Proctor obtained the leave of the court to intervene and pleaded collusion and adultery of the petitioner. At the hearing evidence was given of the cruelty of the respondent, and of the adultery of the petitioner subsequent to the filing of the petition. The ordinary dismissed the petition, saying that he thought that a wife guilty of adultery was not entitled to petition in that court on the ground of any matrimonial offence committed by the husband. Lastly, there is the opinion of Mr. Justice Phear in *Willis vs. Willis*, 4th Bengal L. R. O. C. S., 52, in which case he said that he was inclined to think that the parties against whom a decree *nisi* was obtained could not under sec. 16 of the Indian Act come in to show cause against it. The above are the principal authorities upon the point now under consideration. Mr. Macrae, in his work on the "Law of Divorce in India," says at page 59 that the application to make the decree absolute should be made on showing that there has been a recent search for an appearance by any person, and that there has been no appearance, or if there has been an appearance, that no affidavits have been filed in opposition to the decree. Where the search had not been recent, the case of *Stoat vs. Stoat*, Swaby and Tristram 113, shows that the court refused to make the decree absolute, but directed a late search to be made and the affidavits to be re-sworn. In the present case an appearance was entered for Mr. Turner on the 3rd October, 1881, and the affidavits of that gentleman and of the respondent were sworn and filed on that day. The case of *Boulton vs. Boulton*, Swaby and Tristram 405, 638, shows that upon an affidavit filed by the respondent the court preferred to make the decree absolute until the matter was satisfactorily explained. Section 16 of the Indian Act says that the cause being so shown, the court shall deal with the case by making the decree absolute, or by reversing the decree, or by requiring further inquiry, or otherwise as justice may demand; and section 14 provides that the court shall not be bound to produce a decree declaring a marriage to be dissolved, if it finds that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery. The object of this court is of course to do justice between the parties according to the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act; and by section 7 of that Act it is provided that subject to the provisions contained in such Act, the High Courts shall in all suits and proceedings thereunder act and give relief on principles and rules which, in the opinion of the courts, are as nearly as may be conformable to the principles and rules on which the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England for the time being acts and gives relief. It would of course be of great assistance to the court in the further inquiry which must take place in this suit if Mr. Turner were permitted to act as intervenor and to instruct counsel and subpœna witnesses for the purpose of enabling it to arrive at a conclusion as to whether or not the petitioner has during her marriage been guilty of adultery. But even if the court felt that it would not be authorised by the existing law in allowing Mr. Turner to actively intervene and to show cause against the decree *nisi* being made absolute, it is to my mind clear that with the affidavit which is filed by him in October last and now among the records of this court, and which, according to *Boulton vs. Boulton*, where the respondent had authority to file, and having regard to the extracts of the two letters said to have been written by the petitioner and mentioned in the affidavit of Mr. Turner, the court will be bound to make further inquiry as to the alleged adultery of the petitioner as best it could, the law officers of the Crown in this Presidency having declined to interfere in the matter, believing that they had no power to do so. By the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 165, the judge may, in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question he pleases in any form at any time of any witness, or of the parties, about any fact relevant or irrelevant, and may order the production of any document or thing, subject to the provisions mentioned in that section; and by section 171 of the Civil Procedure Code the court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to the suit, and cause such persons to produce any documents in their possession. The (new) Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV. of 1882, which contains the same number of sections, (652,) as the existing Code (Act X. of 1877), and which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 17th March, 1882, and which by section 1 is to come into force on the 1st June next, but by section 3 is not to affect any proceedings prior to decree in any suit instituted before the 1st June, 1882, contains in section 171 provisions similar to those in section 171 of the existing Code. Looking at the definition of "Decree" in section 1 of that Act, it would not, I think, include a decree *nisi* under the Indian Divorce Act, as such decree *nisi* does not decide the suit. It will be a futile task for the petitioner or her legal advisers to endeavour to obtain from this court an order making the decree *nisi* of the 26th June, 1881, absolute as long as the allegation that she has since her marriage committed adultery remains undetermined. Justice demands that further inquiry should take place, and if she does not admit it, that the issue aye or no whether such adultery did take place should be decided one way or other. Mr. Inverarity spoke of the hardships which would be practised on the petitioner if the respondent, who filed no written statement and made no defence while she was in India, were allowed now to set up his attorney and make a defence which he never made himself when he had an opportunity of doing so. Mr. Turner, in para. 31 of his affidavit, states that he was informed by the respondent that the reason why he did not defend the suit was that he wished to avoid making public the fact of his wife's adultery, and thus injuring the prospects of his children, and (para. 32) that it was after the respondent's arrival in Bombay from Savant Waree on the 30th August last that he heard from him for the first time of the petitioner's adultery. The petitioner has consulted the Advocate-General and the Government Solicitor, with the result already noticed. If the petitioner really committed adultery as alleged, that most material fact was concealed from the court, which made the decree *nisi* in her favour in the belief that she was a virtuous wife, and, to quote again the words of Sir Cresswell Cresswell in *Drummond vs. Drummond*,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF T SCARLET GOODS.

At the office godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., will submit to Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, at 2 P.M., on account of the concerned—

A quantity of T scarlet shirtings of different qualities, in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

TO BE LET, in Rampart-row, opposite the north wing of the High Court, fully exposed to pure sea-breeze and open on all sides, would make a comfortable dwelling-house or an office, or both. Apply to N. B. S., at MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF OLEOGRAPHS, PICTURES, AND CHINA CROCKERY WARE.

Under instructions from a Consignee Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell to the highest bidder at their room on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, and sale to commence at 1 p.m.,

A choice collection of Oleograph and Chromolithograph pictures in gilt frames, such as set of season, devotion, in the garden, going to ball, going to hunting, ladies' heads, landscapes, &c.

A best assortment of superior quality of China-made porcelain ware such as tea-sets, spare teapots, flower vases, cups and saucers, &c.

1 English-made almira.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 12th April, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.

SALE of valuable Land and House property, situate at Loharchawl-street outside the Fort, belonging to the late Shamubai, wife of the late Bhagwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq., and daughter of the late Sakharam Laxumonjee, Esq.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 248 of 1881.

BALLAJEE BHAGWANTRAO, SHAMRAO BABAJEE and RAMRAO BABAJEE ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KRISHNARAO RAMCHANDRA, and BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA, and BALKRISHNA MOROBA ... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree, dated the 7th day of October, 1881, it was by consent of all parties to this suit ordered that Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandas, the attorneys for the plaintiffs, be authorized to sell the premises hereinafter described, and that, after paying the cost of and incidental to the said sale, the mortgage claims of the defendant Balkrishna Moroba, with interest and costs, the costs of all parties to this suit, to be taxed as between attorneys and clients, the said Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandas do pay the balance to the Accountant-General, and that the said Accountant General do receive and invest the same in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes, and place them to the credit of the plaintiffs, and the first and second defendants, and pay interest thereof in equal moieties, viz., one moiety to the first plaintiff and the other moiety to the second and third plaintiffs, and their executors, heirs, administrators and assigns, till the right of the first and second defendants, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns to receive the corpus of the fund should accrue, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of gift in the plaint in this suit referred to, and that the defendants do join the plaintiffs in the conveyance of the said premises to the purchaser. NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the said Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandas, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., sell by public auction on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of ground or land (partly Government and partly Pension Taxi) containing by admeasurement 473 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1086, 1155, 1156 and 1157, and in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 391 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in Loharchawl Street (near Green market, otherwise known as Cash Bazaar) outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 112, and bounded on the south by Loharchawl Street, on the north by the Kitchen Gardens, on the east by the house of Narayan Madhoba, and on the west by the house of Narayan Makund Lohar.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply either to the said Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandass at their office in No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their rooms in No. 1, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahalaxmee, Peddar-road, the very valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, richly engraved and plain glassware, superior porcelain ware, a very sweet-toned solid mahogany grand square sympathetic pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., nearly new, a handsome English-built landau by Peters and Sons, a pair of powerful fast trotting young grey Australian horses, a set of plated mounted double harness, six and three light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, rich Brussels carpet, iron spring bedstead, rich table ornaments and flower vases, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, real bronze figures, a collection of choice plants in pots, &c., the property of John Gordon, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved and plain glassware, superior dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, hotwater curry and rice dishes, dish covers, egg frame, ice pitcher, biscuit box, toast rack, breakfast companion, tea and coffee service, set of spoons and forks, and set of fruit knives and forks in mahogany cases, salt cellars in case, oval and round waiters, bread basket by Elkington & Co., table, piano and chamber candlesticks, ivory handled table cutlery, carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as blackwood dining table in 6 pieces for 15 persons, drawing-room, pier, round, side, card, oval, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables with and without marble tops, drawing-room, easy, low, pricedieu, rocking, reclining, office and Madras and mallet-pattern arm-chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, toilet, book and hatstands, handsome chiffoniers, conversation and sofa couches, ottoman, English-made walnutwood devonport, round teapoys, iron and teakwood bedsteads, wardrobe, gown and clothes presses, claval and dressing glasses with marble tops, chest of drawers, American and English bedroom chairs, rich Brussels carpet, a very sweet-toned solid mahogany grand square sympathetic pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., nearly new, piano stool, double and single screen, single and double light hanging argand lamps, rich table ornaments and flower vases, real bronze figures, handsome oleographs, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, and copper utensils, a collection of choice plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built landau by Peters and Sons.

1 pair handsome powerful fast trotting young grey Australian horses, and a set of plated mounted double harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their premises in Marine Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

A consignment of Japanese curiosities consisting of richly gilt and painted real China flower vases, large sized flower jars, card trays, toilet boxes, tea and coffee services, punch bowls, fruit and flower trays, very handsome Japanese chicks, paper lanterns and many other things too numerous to mention in detail.

The attention of gentlemen desirous of securing presents for friends and relations at home is specially invited to this sale.

Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Metal Mart, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished richly carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, a handsome light English-built brougham by John Morton and Co., a powerful fast trotting bay Australian horse, 2 strong riding ponies, English-made plated mounted single harness, lady's and child's saddles and bridles, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine, English brass and iron bedsteads, rich table ornaments and flower vases, handsome Brussels carpet, pictures, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John Cruddas, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

The property of Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Iredell, proceeded to England—

1 English-built mail-phaeton.

On TUESDAY, the 18th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of Lt.-Col. Vibart, 7th Regt. N.I.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned solid mahogany iron-framed square pianoforte, a solid mahogany full seized billiard-table with balls, cues, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China flower-vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold in the morning at 6-30.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1882.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per lb.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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CHARLES LOWELL Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

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RESERVE FUND ..... Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
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6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
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All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS, and Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it specially agreeable during the hot SEASON.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Graunceberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	,, 24 0	..
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	..
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Steinwein	,, 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 30 0	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	,, 30 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Lea Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	,, 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	,, 26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	,, 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * stars Cogc.	,, 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * * stars	,, 28 0	
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars	,, 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)	,, 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old)	,, 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 0	Rs. ..
EXPORT STOUT	,, 5 8	,, 3 6
SONDERBURG EXPORT BEER	,, 6 0	,, 3 8
SUNDRIES		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)	,, 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	,, 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	,, 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	,, 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	,, 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)	,, 15 0	..
Real Italian Olivve Oil	,, 9 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins)	,, 5 0	to 6 0
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Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1882.

NOTICES.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KABUL-PATTERN TENTS.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to notify, for the information of the Officers of the Army who may be desirous of providing themselves with the KABUL-PATTERN TENTS in accordance with the recent Order of Government, that he has always in stock ready-made Tents of the above description, of superior materials and better make. Can be had, at shortest notice, in old Imam Bara near Baboola Tank, Parrel-road, Bombay.

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Govt. Contr. and General Merchant.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of T-B. Walers (Mare and Gelding), 6 years old, 15-2 high, well broken, quiet and good movers in harness, Rs. 1,600.

A T-B. Mare, 6 years, 16 hands, thoroughly quiet in saddle and harness, and a good fencer, Rs. 1,200.

A bay Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2 high, handsome charger, carries a lady, and a pretty mover in harness, Rs. 750.

A grey C-B. Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands, well bred and good shape. A capital saddle mare, Rs. 400.

A very handsome flea-bitten grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-1½, very showy and fast in saddle and harness, Rs. 650.

A chesnut Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a capital brougham horse, thoroughly broken and quiet, Rs. 400.

Also a number of other Horses on commission sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

CORY'S "EASTERN MENACE."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"THERE is undeniable truth in the following passages extracted from Colonel Cory's book."—The *Times*. "We have been enchanted or fascinated by his historical and political philosophy."—The *Glasgow Herald*. "A most brilliantly written and able attack on the Gladstonian foreign policy."—The *Manchester Guardian*. "A remarkable book, written with marked ability."—The *Globe*. "We are in full agreement with Colonel Cory on most of these points, and not in any great disagreement with him on the rest."—The *Saturday Review*. "There is a great deal in this book which is accurately described and is made the subject of acute reasoning."—*Vanity Fair*. "Colonel Cory writes eloquently and well."—*United Service Gazette*. "On two points we can heartily endorse his views."—*Overland Mail*. "The pen of a ready and powerful writer, and the devoted energy and burning zeal of an apostle."—*Allen's Indian Mail*. "A searching analysis of the Indian Army in every branch. Here Colonel Cory speaks with an authority which none may attempt to gainsay."—*Land and Water*. "The author is an original personage who is doing his utmost to stir up his countrymen against Russia."—*Novoye Vremya*. "Colonel Cory writes like a 'prophet new inspired,' and the mischief of it is that so much of what he says is true."—The *Graphic*. "The Eastern Menace is one of the most prominent treatises on the Central Asian Question which we have read."—The *Academy*. "We can predict nothing but good from the perusal of Colone' Cory's earnest pages."—The *Broad Arrow*. "Ably written but somewhat alarmist essay."—The *Standard*.

Copies are now procurable at THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta; and THAKER, & Co., Bombay; and at the Publishers, Messrs. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & Co., 1, Paternoster Square, London, and Messrs. W. NEWMAN & Co., 3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.—Price, Rs. 4-12.

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FIRST CLASS CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
in strong neat nickel silver case, crystal front at ... ... Rs. 25
SUPERIOR HUNTING SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at ... ,, 25

BOTH OF THEM are constructed to stand any climate and rough usage, and especially made FOR THE ARMY AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

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HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

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SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
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Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

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BOMBAY, 2, Rampart-row. POONA, 1, East-street.

OWING to the increased sales of our widely renowned watches and further late improvements in their mechanism we are enabled to revise our list of prices and offer to the public a

STERLING SILVER HUNTING WATCH
perfect in finish. Accurate time-keeper.
Rs. 30 ONLY.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.
In perfect plain cases to the most artistic design AT FROM Rs. 60.

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OUR SPECIALITE IN WATCHES.
CRYSTAL CASE. KEYLESS GOLD LEVERS.
With Compensation Balance.
Never requires opening.
Unsurpassed for excellence of finish and reliability.
We especially recommend this watch to all who desire a really good and serviceable article.

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ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

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HAVE always on hand READY for immediate use a large selection of following:—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16 8	
Travelling Suits	20 0 to 28 0	
Warm Suits, Chevoit, &c.	30 0 to 35 0	
Warm Overcoats, or Ulster	38 0 to 50 0	
Best White Shirts Bands ..... each	4 4	
Do. do. Collars	4 8	
Best Oxford do.	5 0	
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	8 8	
Cardigan Jackets, very Warm	10 0 to 12 8	
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 30 0	
Warm Lamb's Wool, Under Vests ... each	6 8	
Do. do. Pants ... pair	6 8	
Brown Cotton Socks ... per doz.	8 8	
Super Merino Socks ... per doz.	20 0	
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks ... per doz.	25 0	
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks ... do.	30 0	
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted pair	3 8	
Heather Ribbed Cotton ... pair	3 8	
GauzeMerino Under Vests, per ½ doz.	12 0 to 15 0	
Extre Super Gauze Vests, do.	15 0	
Stout Merino Vest ... each	5 8	
Stout Merino Pants ... each	6 8	
Warm Gloves ...	1 8 to 4 0	
Warm Mufflers ...	2 0	
Travelling Caps ...	3 8 to 4 8	
Best Tweed Hats ...	5 8	
Best Linen Collars all shapes ... doz.	5 8	
Paper Collars ... doz.	0 8	

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
est Linen Cuffs ... doz.		10 8
Linen Faced Cuffs ... doz.		1 8
Overland Trunks, best make from ...		27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus ...		40 0
Railway Portmanteaus ...		13 8
Tan Canvass Courier Bags ...		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags ...		5 0
Gladstone, or expanding Bags ...		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete ...		30 0
Travelling Baths, with inside Baskets ...	30 0 to 40 0	
Travelling Pillows ...		1 8
Resais or Quilts ...	5 8 to 7 8	
Scotch Mauds and Rugs ...	16 0 to 35 0	
Cambric Handkerchiefs ... per doz.	5 0 to 18 0	
Metal Soap Boxes ...	2 0 to 2 4	
Sponges ... from	1 8 to 5 0	
Sponge Bags ... from	1 8	
Rug Straps ...	1 8 to 2 8	
Leather Purses ...	2 0 to 2 8	
Sovereign Boxes ...	2 12	
Gauze Mazors, Ready for use ... each	2 0	3 0
Shaving Brushes ...	2 12	
Nail Brushes ...	1 0	
Tooth Brushes ...	0 8	
Hair Brushes ...	4 0	
Military Hair Brushes in Leather case	10 8	
Nail Scissors ...	2 0	

Overland Chairs, a large assortment ... from Rs. 4-8.

Suits, Ulsters, made to measure in few hours' notice.

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MEDOWS AND HUMMUM STREETS,
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DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

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Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

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Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

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A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

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ESTABLISHED 1878.

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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

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RICHLY ELECTRO-PLATED ON BEST NICKEL SILVER.

	Fiddle Pattern.		Old English Pattern.		Lily Pattern.		King's Pattern.		Thread and shell Pattern.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Spoons ... ... per doz.	30	0	32	0	36	0	36	0	40	0
Dessert ,, ... ,,	22	0	24	0	28	0	28	0	32	0
Tea ,, ... ,,	10	0	12	0	16	0	17	0	18	0
Table Forks ... ... ,,	30	0	32	0	36	0	36	0	40	0
Dessert ,, ... ,,	22	0	24	0	28	0	28	0	32	0
Soup Ladles ... ... each.	9	0	19	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
Sauce ,, ... ,,	3	0	3	0	3	4	3	4	3	8
Grevy Spoons ... ... ,,	6	0	7	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade ,,	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
Butter Knives ... ... ,,	2	8	2	12	3	0	3	0	3	8
Sugar Spoons ... ... ,,	1	0	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	12
Salt ,, with gilt bowl ... ,,	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	12
Egg ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	12
Mustard ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	12
Sugar Sifters (gilt Rs. 2 extra) ... ,,	3	0	3	8	4	0	4	8	5	0
Sugar Tongs ... ... ,,	3	0	3	0	3	4	3	8	3	8
Marrow Spoons ... ... ,,	3	0	3	0	3	8	3	8	4	0
Cheese Scoop (with Ivory handle Rs. 9). ,,	2	8	2	12	3	0	3	0	3	8

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1882.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

F THE OVERLAND THE 24TH MARCH.

...Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain R. ...ombay harbour from London ... at 6 o'clock, with the European ...ollowing passengers :—

...UNT SAID.—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ziegler.

FROM MARSEILLES.

...a'ble G. C. Napier. Sir A. Lyall.

FROM LONDON.

Lady and Miss Lyall, and child. Mr. J. Muir.
Mr. J. Ranking.
Mr. W. G. Ham. Mr. G. Smith.
Miss Cunningham. Miss E. Baillie.
Mr. J. Burnside. Mrs. M. L. Hagger.
Mr. J. Mason. Mr. Frank Potter.
Mr. A. Masterton. Col. Brine.

FROM BRINDISI.

M. J. Mitchell. Earl of Airlie.
Mr. Badcock. Mr. A. H. Mahomed.
Col. W. A. Baker.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. Heinrich Reinhold. Mr. W. Coutts.

FROM ADEN.

Hoosein and friend. Nazaree and friend.
Mothabhai. Benjamin.
Whandravan. Ramchander and friend.
Nassur and friend.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen has made daily excursions in the environs of Mentone. Prince Leopold arrived there on Sunday, and Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, has also arrived there from Paris.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Louise visited the Channel Tunnel works at Dover on Wednesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited Pembroke on Saturday, when the Duchess formally launched the new ironclad war ship Edinburgh.

The double-turret armour-clad war ship Colossus was safely launched on Tuesday at Portsmouth.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the business was not important. On Monday, Earl De La Warr moved the second reading of a Bill to compel railway companies to adopt some system of self-acting brakes, and after some discussion the motion was agreed to. On Tuesday a Message from the Queen was read (as also in the other House) inviting Parliament to make suitable provision for the Duke of Albany on his approaching marriage. Last night Lord Granville proposed and Lord Salisbury seconded an address to the Crown, assuring Her Majesty of the concurrence of the House in an arrangement for a suitable provision for the Duke of Albany. Lord Redesdale moved the second reading of the Bill to require members of Parliament to acknowledge Deity. Lord Shaftesbury moved the previous question which was supported by many peers and ultimately the Bill was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gorst moved an address to the Crown for the revocation or alteration of the North Borneo Company's charter. Mr. Dillwyn seconded the motion. The Attorney-General and Mr. Gladstone justified the granting of the charter, which they maintained gave the Government control over the proceedings of the company. After a long debate, the motion was negatived by 125 to 62. On Monday, the adjourned debate on the *clôture* resolution was resumed by Mr. Raikes. Lord Hartington maintained that the proposed change had become absolutely necessary and said that the Government intended to stand or fall by their proposition. The debate was continued by Baron de Worms, Colonel Carington, Sir J. Kennaway, Sir R. Cross, Mr. Bryce, Sir J. Lubbock, and other members, and was again adjourned. On Tuesday, Mr. Arnold proposed two resolutions, one in favour of uniformity of the Parliamentary franchise and the other for a redistribution of seats. Mr. Gladstone said the subject of Parliamentary reform would, he hoped, be dealt with by the existing Parliament, but it could not be practically disposed of at the present moment. The debate was ultimately adjourned. On Wednesday Mr. Corbet moved the second reading of the Bill to transfer the buildings and revenues of the Queen's Colleges, Ireland, to the Royal University, but the Government objected, and the motion was negatived by 214 to 35. Last night Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution to raise the allowance to Prince Leopold to £25,000 a year, Mr. Labouchere objected to the grant and after some discussion the motion was agreed to by 307 to 42. The adjourned debate on the *clôture* resolution was resumed by Mr. B. Hope and was continued by Mr. Walter, Mr. G. Russell, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and was ultimately again adjourned until Monday.

A meeting convened by Mrs. Gladstone at Downing-street, and attended by Princess Louise and many distinguished persons, was held on Tuesday, when it was resolved to establish Scarlet Fever Convalescent Homes for the metropolis.

M. Tissot, the new French Ambassador, arrived in London on Tuesday.

The Marquis of Hunt'ly on Tuesday surrendered to the usual charges of obtaining money by false pretences, and he was admitted to bail, at the Mansion-house and at Bow-street, where the charges had respectively been made.

The Bank of England rate of discount was yesterday reduced to 4 per cent.

The elephant Jumbo was yesterday safely removed from the Zoological gardens to St. Katherine Docks for embarcation to the United States.

A woman, living at Bradford, was murdered on Tuesday by a lodger named William Bairstow, who afterwards committed suicide.

While the children attending a Board school at Glasgow were amusing themselves in the playground on Monday, a large shed, with a portion of the wall to which it was attached, suddenly fell, killing a boy and three girls. Several other children were also more or less injured.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in a building forming part of the engine works at the Royal Albert Docks on the Thames. A letter had been sent on Friday to the Dock Company warning them that an attempt would be made to set fire to the dock buildings and to plunder the Volunteer armoury. The warning was acted upon so far as to increase the police force stationed at the docks.

The conviction of W. H. Newman, a solicitor at Southampton, for misappropriating the money of a client, was quashed on Saturday by the Judges of Appeal, who were of opinion that the technical offence had not been established by the evidence.

Sub-Inspector Doherty was on Monday met by an armed and disguised party of men near Tubbercurry, who shot him in the knee, and also wounded a young lady who accompanied him.

The son of a gamekeeper to Lord Ardilaun was waylaid on Friday last near Clonburn by three men, who stoned him, causing his death on Sunday. They also severely injured his mother.

Two cases of outrages by moonlighters been committed upon persons suspected of payment of rent are reported from Tipperary and Leitrim.

The discount rate at the Bank of England has been reduced to 3 per cent. Consols are unchanged on the week at 101¼ for cash. Home Railway stocks closed at a decided advance, which was in a great measure due to the lower value of money. Foreign bonds, on the other hand, have been rather irregular.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Surg.-Maj. A. White, M.D., Ben. Ret. ; Sir H. S. Dyer, Bart. ; Sir J. N. Dickinson ; Maj.-Gen. E. Moubray, R.A. ; Col. S. B. Lamb, late 4th W. I. Regt. ; Dr. G. Budd, F.R.S. ; Mr. R. W. Newman, R.S. ; Richard Hopkins, and D. L. for Bucks ; Lady Louisa Spencer ; Lady Eliza Walker ; Lady Isabella Grant.

The French Senate has passed the Compulsory Education Bill, substantially in the form in which it was sent up by the Chamber, but some new amendments remain to be discussed. In the Chamber on Tuesday M. Léon Say explained some portions of his financial scheme.

The German Emperor on Wednesday completed the 85th year of his age, and the occasion was celebrated with great rejoicings at Berlin.

The Arab insurgents attacked and carried off much booty from Matwityah, between Gabes and the Tripoli frontier. The weather is improving, and the French operations in Southern Tunis are expected to be commenced immediately.

The virtual monopoly of esparto grass in Tunis granted by the Bey to a French firm has provoked much opposition from the British and Italian merchants.

Numerous small bands of insurgents have reappeared in the Crivoscie district, but the Austrian troops hold possession of all the strategical points in the country.

The Radical members of the Servian Chamber, 67 in number, have resigned their seats in consequence of the refusal of the Government to communicate information respecting the relations with the late Union Générale of Paris. As it has become impossible to secure a legal quorum, the Chamber has been prorogued until June 2.

The Albanian shepherds accused at Constantinople of the murder of Captain Selby have been discharged, but other arrests have been made.

The Chinese Government has intimated to the United States Minister at Pekin its dissatisfaction with the recent legislation of Congress prohibiting Chinese immigration, and there is reason to believe that if the Bill be not modified, the Chinese Legation will be withdrawn from Washington.

There has been some sharp fighting between Boers with native auxiliaries and the tribes on the south-west frontier of the Transvaal, and it is reported that the Boers have been defeated.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. J. K. Hume, B. Uncov.
Major A. D. Butter, R.S.C.
Lieut. A. P. Williamson, B. S.C.
Major I. P. Westmorland, R.E. Eng.
Lieut. Col. I. E. Evans, B. Inf.
Surg. Maj. G. Griffith, B. M.S.
Cond. John Key, B. Ord.
Col. W. Osborn M.S.C.
Lieut. Col. F. Weldon, M. S.C.
Major. W. S. Peat, Bo. Cav.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. F. S. Moore, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Major J. Biddulph, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Mr. J. Twigg, M.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. W. S. Howard, Bo. Uncov., 10 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. A. B. Gatherer, B. Uncov.
Lieut.-Col. A. Davidson, M. S.C.
Major A. T. Rolland, M.S.C.
Mr. J. E. Dallas, Bo. Uncov.
Mr. W. H. Payne, Bo. Uncov.
Col. H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Bo. S. C.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, Bengal Civil Service, has been permitted to retire, with effect from May 12.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

THE trial of Maclean, who shot at the Queen, is to take place, probably, at the next Berks Assizes, which will be held on or about April 18, but in legal circles it is said to be exceedingly doubtful whether the case will not be removed to London. The reason for this is that it is to be a State trial, and the crime alleged is one punishable by capital punishment. It is more than probable, therefore, that as soon as Mr. Baron Huddleston takes his seat, eminent counsel (representing the Attorney-General) will apply for a removal of the trial, though it is believed that the prisoner would have some objection to this, for it is understood he desires to get the ordeal of the trial over as soon as possible. That belief is strengthened by the fact that up to the present no local firm of solicitors have been employed by the Treasury, which is usual in prosecutions in which the Treasury are concerned. Should the trial take place at Reading, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General will hold the briefs for the prosecution, the leader of the Oxford Circuit being also retained, according to etiquette ; whilst it is also thought that two or three other learned gentlemen of the circuit will be retained to assist. It is also understood that an eminent counsel will defend the prisoner, and that probably the cost of his services will be defrayed by the Treasury. The gaol authorities preserve the strictest silence with regard to Maclean who is, however, stated to be in good health and spirits.—*Globe*, March 24.

AFGHANISTAN.

SIBI, March 19.

No news of importance has been received from Kandahar. The troops are being paid. A letter from Herat leads me to the conclusion that there is no difficulty of any moment between the Amir and Abdul Kudus Khan, the Governor. The latter is sending off his yearly accounts and customary presents to Kabul, and is expecting remittances which are on their way from Kandahar. The people of Herat are looking forward to the visit of the Amir this spring and have greater hopes from him than from Abdul Kudus, who seems to be in financian difficulties.

The Persian Government is said to be repairing the old fort at Sarakhs and building a post near Khaf. When Sirdar Ayoob Khan has once reached Teheran, his followers will, no doubt, disperse and return to Afghanistan. If Ayoob and Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan are sufficiently provided for, the Amir has little to fear from the rest of the refugees, who will probably appeal to his clemency.

From Kabul we hear that Asmutullah Khan Ghilzai is no longer in confinement, that Mollah Mooshki-Alam has taken refuge in Kultawaz, south of Ghazni, and that Mir Batcha is in the Shinwarri country, south of Jellalabad. A Russian is, of course, reported to have lately arrived in Kabul from Turkestan. Afghanistan and its borders could scarcely be more tranquil or give less cause for anxiety.—*The Times*

QUARREL BETWEEN AN ENGLISHMAN AND A GERMAN AT CAIRO.

A VERY amazing story reaches me from Cairo. A Grenadier Guardsman, dining at the *table d hôte* at Shepheard's hotel, prepetrated some harmless tomfoolery with a fez. Thereupon a German Baron, who held that an Egyptain Prince, his host, had thus been insulted, demanded of the Grenadier either an apology or satisfaction by arms. The Grenadier explained that he had been merely fooling, and very promptly apologised.

In the evening, however, Baron d'Atzel an Austrian, gratified the Grenadier with the information that he was a "coward" and a "poltroon" for having accepted as had done. Now the Grenadier's education being only such as would fit him for the Guards, did not include a knowledge of French, and he probably therefore supposed that the Baron was complimenting him a compliment. But then the Baron went and officially informed Sir Edward Malet (who *does* understand the foreign lingoes) of what he had done. Sir Edward thereupon assembled a Court of Honour which promptly decided that everybody was either right or could easily be set right.

But the Baron wouldn't be set right. He went to a Club and there saw the Grenadier. He thereupon (quintessentially asked the Club waiter whether the waiter) allowed a man who had been publicly stigmatised as a coward and a poltroon to sit down in that Club. The waiter referred to the rules and didn't know—when the Baron added that all Englishmen were cowards, not something or other and did or did not do something or other. This time the Grenadier—who had possibly learnt foreign tongues meantime—seems to have understood that there was something wrong, for he is reported to have said that but for the Court of Honour he would horsewhip the Baron.

And now Mr. Oliphant (*not* Laurence Oliphant, who is elsewhere) came upon the scene. He apparently cares for no Courts of Honour, for he went for the Baron and asked him whether he meant to say that Englishmen in general were cowards. The Baron replied "yes," whereupon Mr. Oliphant smote the Baron with his first so that he saw many stars. Then the Baron challenged the Oliphant ; but the Oliphant said he would see him somewhere first, and threatened to begin again if he was at all worried or in want of exercise.

Then a cry went up to the gods of war and diplomacy. Gregory, P. C., and Goldsmid, C.B., and Colvin, K. C. M. G., and Money, and Dicey, and Smart assembled in their majesty and consulted and decided. First they decided that Oliphant had intervened in an affair that didn't concern him and had committed on the person of Baron d'Atzel acts of violence of the gravest character ; that Oliphant was without excuse ; that the Baron had conducted himself like a perfect gentleman ; and that, as Oliphant had refused the reparation demanded, the Baron's honor was not in the least affected. Then they decided that no insult had been offered to English-himen in general ; and then they declared that the assertion that a thrashing was given to the Baron was false. Then they sent it all to the newspapers.

If anybody—man of honour or otherwise—can see his way to understand the difference between "acts of violence of the gravest character," and "a thrashing ;" can reconcile the reputed answer of the Baron with the allegation that no insult was applied to Englishmen in general ; or can see what business it was of Gregory, Goldsmid, Colvin, and Co to pronounce on Oliphant, I envy his perspicuity. I rather like Oliphant. I also rather like the Baron. As for the rest they look to me like a very queer lot.—*Vanity Fair.*

COLONEL BURNABY'S BALLOON VOYAGE.

DOVER, March 23.

COLONEL FRED. BURNABY made a very successful balloon ascent from Dover this morning, a few minutes before ten o'clock, with the intention of crossing the Channel. The Colonel, accompanied by his servant and Mr. Thomas Wright, the Crystal Palace aeronaut, arrived in Dover on Tuesday night, intending to make an ascent on the following morning. This they were unable to do, owing to the wind being too high to admit of the balloon being filled. Last night the Colonel announced his intention of starting this morning if the weather continued favourable, and left instructions accordingly with Mr. Wright and with the Dover Gas Light Company, with whom he had arranged for a supply of gas. All the preliminary arrangements were made yesterday, and the filling was commenced this morning at a few minutes past six o'clock, Colonel Burnaby having left his hotel and been on the ground an hour previously. The filling process was very slow at first, and the Colonel being very anxious not to delay the start too long, the contents of a second gas meter were connected with the four-inch main through which the gas was conveyed to the balloon. However, the balloon, which is known as the Eclipse, was not satisfactorily inflated until half-past nine.

The cubic capacity of the balloon is thirty-six thousand feet, with which quantity of gas it was supplied. It is comparatively a new machine, having not much more than twelve months old, and it belongs to Mr. Wright. It is the same as that in which the late Mr. Powell ascended in July last year, and in which the novel excursion was made to the Derby. Mr. Wright, who was born in the same town as Colonel Burnaby, is very proud of his machine, and remarked that except that he had great confidence in the ballooning experience of the Colonel, he would not have trusted him with it. Great surprise was expressed when it became known that the Colonel intended to dispense altogether with anything in the shape of life-saving apparatus in case of his falling into the water. Colonel Burnaby, however, treated the matter very lightly, remarking that he did not anticipate any such catastrophe, and that if he did he must take his chance. Wishing to obtain as much rising power as possible, he declined to take any other person with him. By adopting this course he was able to take nearly one hundredweight and a half more ballast than he could otherwise have done, and in point of fact made his ascent with three times that quantity. Colonel Burnaby was very anxious about this part of the arrangement, and frequently urged the aeronaut "to give him as much ballast as he could carry."

As soon as the car was properly attached to the balloon, Colonel Burnaby proceeded to direct the arrangement of the contents of the car, which comprised about twenty bags of sand, a bundle of newspapers, and a rug, a basket of sandwiches and a bottle of mineral water. These, with the Colonel, were the only contents of the balloon car. At half-past nine the mail train passed by on the way to the pier, and the Colonel hastened to get away in order that he might start with the morning mail boat. At a quarter to ten he stepped into the balloon, and within five minutes afterwards he made a very successful ascent, amid loud cheers, passing over the hills towards the sea in beautiful weather, the wind being north-north-east, at an altitude of about 2,000 feet.

Just before starting the Colonel remarked that if the weather held favourable he hoped to dine at his club in Paris this evening. He was in capital spirits and joked about the crust of ice on the top of his balloon in the early part of the morning, alluding to it in reference to the proposed balloon expedition to the North Pole. The ground on which the balloon was filled is situated in the rear of a tall chimney shaft in connection with the gas works, and Mr. Wright was afraid the balloon would come in contact with it. His fears were partly confirmed when the guy rope which held the balloon was slacked. "Let go," said the Colonel, and Mr. Wright did so ; but the wind caught the huge mass and it swayed forward in the direction of the chimney shaft. For an instant the large assembly of spectators who had congregated in the fields adjoining the works were in suspense, wondering what would the consequences, but, with great dexterity, heeding the cautions of Mr. Wright, Colonel Burnaby threw out a couple of bags of sand. Instantly the balloon sprang up into the air, cleared the shaft, and sailed majestically away, the sun glistening on the varnished strips of red and yellow calico.

The balloon passed Dover and entered the Channel at ten o'clock. In less than threequarters of an hour afterwards it passed out of sight, drifting towards a point several miles west of Boulogne, and travelling at the rate of about 20 miles an hour. Later on the wind came round to the south-west. A telegram was received in Dover at 11.15 to the effect that the balloon had reached the other side of the Channel, five miles west of Boulogne, but no intimation has up to the present time been received here from the Colonel, who promised to communicate as soon as he alighted and was able to do so.

Eleven o'clock.

Various rumours are current here as to Colonel Burnaby's whereabouts, but nothing authentic has yet been received, and considerable anxiety is manifested in the town in consequence. He is stated to have settled on various parts of the French coast between Cape Gresnez and Boulogne, but the rumours are not credited. The captain of the Calais boat, on arriving here this afternoon, states that a telegram had been received at Calais to the effect that the Colonel had landed five miles south of Boulogne at 1.30, and had proceeded to Paris.

PARIS, Thursday Night.

Captain Burnaby's ballon was seen passing over Treport this afternoon at about half-past one o'clock.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, March 23.

Colonel Burnaby's balloon Eclipse was sighted here at noon to-day at a high altitude, direction south by west. At 1.50 this afternoon the balloon passed Montreuil, 15 miles south, where it re-ascended, proceeding south-west.—*Standard*, March 24.

We have received a special telegram from Colonel Burnaby, stating that he descended near Caen, Calvados, about 9 o'clock last night.

Caen is situated over 100 miles as the crow flies, a south-westerly direction from Treport (Seine Inferieure), over which the gallant Colonel had passed at two p. m.

A telegram was received at Dover to-day from Colonel Burnaby, by Mr. T. Wright, the aeronaut, stating that he had descended safely last night, about six o'clock, at the Chateau de Montigny, in Normandy, and will return at once by train to London. According to the telegram he landed, and rather obscure in some particulars, Colonel Burnaby, after arriving on the French coast near Boulogne, was carried out to sea again. The balloon, however, returned inland in a southerly direction from Dieppe, and the aeronaut, finding night coming on, descended in the neighbourhood of Montigny. The balloon behaved fairly well, and required but little expenditure of ballast on the journey.

The following is the telegram from Colonel Burnaby to Mr. Wright :—

"Your balloon uninjured. Wind changed midchannel ; afterwards was time becalmed over sea ; eventually blew in a southerly direction from Dieppe, and the aeronaut, finding night coming on, descended in the neighbourhood of Montigny. The balloon behaved fairly well, and required but little expenditure of ballast on the journey.

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The distance travelled by Colonel Burnaby, supposing the balloon must have been in a straight line to Caen, Calvados, would be 250 miles, and the rate at which he proceeded would be about 30 miles per hour. He does not appear, however, to have made a true course, as after passing over the French coast near Boulogne, the balloon must have been taken by the wind in a more westerly direction, and was thus again carried over a portion of the English Channel before being brought to earth in Normandy.—*Evening Standard*, March 24.

THE CHARGES AGAINST LORD HUNTLY.

THE Marquess of Huntly, accompanied by Inspector Swanston, of the Criminal Investigation Department, attended the Bow-street Police-court on March 21, his Lordship having surrendered at Scotland yard to a warrant issued against him. He was described on the sheet as Charles Gordon, Marquess of Huntly, aged 35, and was charged with obtaining a sum of 2,000*l.* by means of false pretences from Mr. Gardiner.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, who appeared for the defence, in addressing Sir James Ingham, said that he thought it was quite unnecessary to call special attention to the matter, as he (Sir James) had had it under his consideration a short time ago, when an information was laid against the Marquess of Huntly upon certain allegations with reference to certain representations that were said to be incorrect. After consideration it had been thought fit to issue a summons. He (Mr. Serjeant Ballantine) was now present with Lord Huntly to surrender to the charge made against him. It was due to his Lordship that it should be mentioned that when he left this country, which he did with a view of leaving the arrangements in the hands of his friends, he had no notion that a criminal charge could be suggested against him. The first intimation he had of such a proceeding was when he was in Albania, and in a part of the country where the Extradition Treaty did not exist. He himself left a perfect gentleman, and a general conviction is now gaining ground that the enterprise is not only practicable, but that it ought to be carried out as quickly as possible. The contracts and the concessions are now contemplated and commented upon with some amazement by the public, who seem astonished that such a concession should have been granted quite unawares as it seems. It is asserted that practically the whole concession is now quite in its own hands to have the scheme carried out or to defeat it, and that if the scheme is carried out the company has a monopoly of it for 30 years. But the 30 years are to run from the opening of the tunnel instead of 20 years as first given for its construction. When it is considered that the concession was given nearly seven years ago, and how little has been achieved on this side in the way of completion, some disquietude on that score seems not unreasonable. Curiously enough the French public look to the English Parliament for redress in this respect. Of course, the French company, having obtained these advantages, will not easily give them up ; but it will be seen by the conditions stated above that the French company is bound to come to an arrangement with a duly authorised English company, which is to carry out the English part of the enterprise. It is clear that Parliament can impose upon the English company such conditions as they think imperative to protect the interests of the community, and it is hoped that this will be done. It is quite clear also that if Parliament will not, they have no authorize any English company to proceed with the construction of a tunnell railway if it treats with a French company which will maintain its rights to a monopoly, nor will we authorize an English company to treat with a French one unless the latter binds itself to execute the works within a more reasonsble time than that granted by the French concession," the French company will be forced to accept such modifications as will be found necessary for the public benefit as the French concession will be null and void unless an agreement has been made before August, 1883. There are several precedents for proceeding in this way. In 1867, the French Government put up for public competition the concession for a telegraph cable from France to America. The exclusive right of sending messages from France to America was offered by the French Government as an inducement to establish telegraphic communication with America independent from England. The cable was laid and landed in Massachusetts under a concession from that State. The Government of the United States, however, objected to the working of a cable to which a monopoly was granted on the French side. A prolonged diplomatic correspondence took place between the two countries, and, finally, and in order to provide a quashle with the United States, the French company was prevailed upon to abandon its monopoly. It is stated here that in like manner the English Government, as a rule, do not grant permission to land a cable to which exclusive privileges are granted on the other side. It will be seen from the foregoing that the chief anxiety of the public here is that the tunnel should be carried out as quickly as possible. The political uneasiness which the scheme has raised on the other side does not exist here.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

(FROM *The Times'* PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

THE submarine tunnel excites as much interest on this as on the other side of the Channel. No Frenchman, of course, regards it as jeopardizing national security. Frenchmen see in it a greater facility for visiting the United Kingdom, and for relieving the monotony of Swiss tours by a trip to the Scotch Highlands. They also reckon, no doubt, on more numerous English visitors. In these circumstances, it is well to know the conditions of the concession on the French Side, and the subjoined summary gives trustworthy information on this hitherto obscure point :—

It was given to a company formed by the Northern Railway of France, Messrs. Rothschild, and others, with a capital of 2,000,000*f.* (£80,000), of which one half was taken up by the Northern Railway of France, one-quarter by Messrs. Rothschild, and the remainder by different subscribers. The convention which with the *cahier des charges* (by-laws), forms the basis of the concession was concluded on the 2nd of August, 1875. M. Mitchel Chevalier, the celebrated economist, who died several years ago. Fernand Raoul Duval, formerly Prefect of the Seine, and Alexandre Lavalley, whose name has been connected with the Suez Canal, represented the company ; and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier signed as Prime Ministers, with Marshal MacMahon, on behalf of the Government. The convention, the law approving it, and the by-laws may be found in the *Bulletin des Lois* under the No. 4,415. The convention stipulates in its first article that the French Government grants to the said Company the right to make a railway from a point to be determined between Boulogne and Calais, and to be carried on under the sea to meet a similar line which is to be built, tarting from the English coast towards France. The company binds itself to spend, after a programme to be determined by the Government in presence of the company, a sum of 2,000,000 francs in preparatory works, such as researches, shafts, galleries, soundings, &c., in order to enlighten the Government as well as the company on the feasibility of the scheme. The company engages further to put itself in communication and conclude an understanding with a duly authorised English company, in order to execute and work by an agreement the said railway. The company has the right to withdraw from the concession if within five years such an agreement has not been possible with an English company, or if within that time it has acquired the conviction that it is impossible to carry out the enterprise. The *concessionnaires* are bound to declare within five years whether they intend to carry out the concession. However, on their demand, a prolongation of three years may be granted by the Government if there is a necessity for doing so. If the declaration is not made within five years, or if the company gives up, the concession will be considered null and void. If the concession is upheld according to the preceding stipulations, the company must have been taken by the end of 1883 to the point of junction with the English railway. The *cahier des charges* contains the ordinary prescriptions relating to the construction and working of railways, tariffs, and other regulations. This concession attracted very little attention when it was given, and was voted by the Chambers almost without comment, and there was no more discussion than there would have been about any ordinary insignificant local measure. As it stood it was considered to be worthless. In 1875 the matter was renewed before for three years, and now extends to the 2d of August of next year.

The progress of the trial works on your side and the stir made by the application of two companies for Acts of Parliament to carry out the Channel Tunnel have roused the French public to the matter, and a general conviction is now gaining ground that the enterprise is not only practicable, but that it ought to be carried out as quickly as possible. The contracts and the concessions are now contemplated and commented upon with some amazement by the public, who seem astonished that such a concession should have been granted quite unawares as it seems. It is asserted that practically the whole concession is now quite in its own hands to have the scheme carried out or to defeat it, and that if the scheme is carried out the company has a monopoly of it for 30 years. But the 30 years are to run from the opening of the tunnel instead of 20 years as first given for its construction. When it is considered that the concession was given nearly seven years ago, and how little has been achieved on this side in the way of completion, some disquietude on that score seems not unreasonable. Curiously enough the French public look to the English Parliament for redress in this respect. Of course, the French company, having obtained these advantages, will not easily give them up ; but it will be seen by the conditions stated above that the French company is bound to come to an arrangement with a duly-authorised English company, which is to carry out the English part of the enterprise. It is clear that Parliament can impose upon the English company such conditions as they think imperative to protect the interests of the community, and it is hoped that this will be done. It is quite clear also that if Parliament will not, they have no authorize any English company to proceed with the construction of a tunnell railway if it treats with a French company which will maintain its rights to a monopoly, nor will we authorize an English company to treat with a French one unless the latter binds itself to execute the works within a more reasonsble time than that granted by the French concession," the French company will be forced to accept such modifications as will be found necessary for the public benefit as the French concession will be null and void unless an agreement has been made before August, 1883. There are several precedents for proceeding in this way. In 1867, the French Government put up for public competition the concession for a telegraph cable from France to America. The exclusive right of sending messages from France to America was offered by the French Government as an inducement to establish telegraphic communication with America independent from England. The cable was laid and landed in Massachusetts under a concession from that State. The Government of the United States, however, objected to the working of a cable to which a monopoly was granted on the French side. A prolonged diplomatic correspondence took place between the two countries, and, finally, and in order to provide a quashle with the United States, the French company was prevailed upon to abandon its monopoly. It is stated here that in like manner the English Government, as a rule, do not grant permission to land a cable to which exclusive privileges are granted on the other side. It will be seen from the foregoing that the chief anxiety of the public here is that the tunnel should be carried out as quickly as possible. The political uneasiness which the scheme has raised on the other side does not exist here.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH TOURIST IN SPAIN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF *The Times*.)

SIR,—My desire to save other Englishmen from the grave inconveniences to which I have just been subjected in Spain, owing to my neglect to carry a passport, and to have it duly *visé* (an omission common enough among English tourists in these days of free travelling), leads me to trouble you with a brief account of my arrest and imprisonment, for which I hope you will be able to find space in *The Times*.

After spending some three weeks at an hotel in the picturesque little town of Jativa, in the province of Valencia, I set out alone on foot on the 4th inst., leaving my luggage in charge of an English friend at the hotel in Jativa, and walked that day some 35 miles to the town of Alcoy. The next day I walked to Baneras, and thence across the Sierra Mariola to the little town of Onteniente (a walk of about 25 miles). Having slept at the inn at Onteniente, I set out the following morning at 10 o'clock to return on foot to Jativa, and had proceeded about four miles along the high road, when I was stopped by two men of the "Guardia Civil," who, after putting many questions to me and expressing great incredulity as to my account of my proceedings during the last two days, told me that I was transgressing the law in walking about the country without a passport (I had thoughtlessly left my passport in a bag at Jativa), but allowed me to go on my way. They soon, however, changed their minds, and, overtaking me by crossing some fields, told me that I must return with them to Onteniente, advising me to send for my passport at once. Onteniente, a place unnamed in "Murray," is some 15 miles from the nearest railway station and telegraph office ; so, the *diligence* for Jativa passing soon after my arrest, I sent a note by the driver to my English friend at Jativa, requesting him to forward the bag containing the passport. I was then marched back to Onteniente, and examined by a functionary who appeared to be the chief of the "Guardia Civil," and who told me that I must be detained till my passport arrived, that he would be responsible for my safe custody, and that I must be lodged in prison. But as I could not obtain a mattress to sleep on by paying for it, and I accordingly procured one, with a warm covering of shawls from the gaoler, who told me, however, that I could not have a chair.

On the following day (the 7th inst.) the bag arrived from Jativa with my passport, which I had obtained from the English Vice-Consul at Bayonne in October, 1880, at which time I spent three months in Spain and never got my passport *visé*. After a tedriously protracted deliberation, a civil guard came to the prison, accompanied by the Alcalde (mayor) of the town, who informed me that my passport was not in order, and that I must remain in prison till further orders from the Governor of Valencia, to whom he had just written about my case. I protested in vain, and then wrote to the English Consul at Valencia, calling upon him to procure my release. But late in the evening my English friend, with an equally kind Spanish friend, rushed to my aid the moment they learned that the passport failed to set me free, I doubt whether I should now be at liberty. My English friend procured for me a separate room in the prison, with the luxury of a chair, and my English friend went off at once to Valencia and convinced the authorities that I could not be a French forger from Algeria (from whom I at last learned all, and accepted and acted upon by the late Government in the case of the Gold Coast, that we had no right suddenly to abolish it, but to mitigate it and gradually bring it to an end. But slavery would have ceased to exist if the charter had never been granted, and the effect of the charter would be to impose an obligation on the company to discourage and in due time to extinguish it.

Sir J. Hay expressed his entire approval of the intervention of British influence, which he believed would lead to the extirpation of piracy and slavery ; while Mr. Cropper thought the discussion had served a good purpose by eliciting the views of the Government on the slavery question ; and Mr. H. Richard rejoiced to find that Lord Derby was still in favour of the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Gladstone said that though the matter had been before the late Government the present Government took all the responsibility, and pointed out that to carry the charter into effect was not an end to slavery in North Borneo, but would leave it uncontrolled and without any prospect of extinction But as the matter now stood the company was bound to put an end to it or else to lose its Charter. Protesting that he had always been opposed to annexation and that he held the responsibilities of the Empire were sufficiently large, he maintained that in this instance our responsibilities and dangers in North Borneo had not been increased by a single act of the Government. They all existed before the charter, which, indeed, rather limited and reduced them. It was impossible to prevent Englishmen carrying their trade and forming their settlements outside the sphere of regular and organized establishments, and was it wise, therefore, for the Government to allow these enterprises to go on without an attempt to regulate them? Rajah Brooke's doings in Sarawak were a specimen of what these lawless settlers might do. The Government thought this a favourable opportunity for making an experiment in the other direction, and trying to control and regulate the adventurous spirit of our people. The only advantage that the company obtained was that it became a corporate body and obtained a perpetual succession. In every other respect what it obtained was restraint, not privilege, and the responsibilities of the Government were not in any way annexed.

Sir G. Campbell expressed his regret at the tone of Mr. Gladstone's Speech, and, regarding the charter as a sanction to annexation, he contended that there was nothing in the case of Bornes to take it out of the sound rule.

Mr. Onslow warmly approved the charter, though he pointed out that it was in flagrant contradiction to the speeches of the British Premier and Opposition, and he regarded it as a sign that the Prime Minister was returning to a proper sense of the national interests.

Mr. R. B. Martin, speaking as a director of the North Borneo Company, assures the House that they thoroughly recognised their responsibilities, and with regard to the question of slavery they had already made regulations which would mitigate it and in time extinguish it. He added also that the natives welcomed our presence there.

Dr. Cameron strongly condemned the charter, which, by granting sovereign rights, meant annexation in its worst form.

Sir H. Holland, on the other hand, held that, as the company were established in Borneo and the Government could not interfere with them, it was clearly desirable that the Government should have a control over them, and he thought the advantages of the step greatly outbalanced its drawbacks.

Mr. Ryland warmly condemned the charter, declaring it to be irreconcileable with the Mid-Lothian speeches from which he read passages, and protesting that if it had been granted by the Conservative Government he should have denounced it at the autumnal meetings, as probably would Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. A. Balfour commented on the singularity of a debate in which the attack on the Government had been carried on from the Ministerial benches and its defence undertaken by its political opponents. Reviewing the diplomatic correspondence, he contended that the Government had managed to put itself in the wrong both with Spain and Holland, and after some sarcastic comments on the inconsistency of the Government he charged them with making no provision in the charter for the suppression of slavery.

Sir C. Dilke went at length into the diplomatic correspondence to show that neither Spain nor the Netherlands had any cause of complaint against us. Reviewing the diplomatic correspondence, he contended that the Government had managed to put itself in the wrong both with Spain and Holland, and after some sarcastic comments on the inconsistency of the Government he charged them with making no provision in the charter for the suppression of slavery.

Sir C. Dilke went at length into the diplomatic correspondence to show that neither Spain nor the Netherlands had any cause of complaint against us. As to the motion itself, he pointed out to the gentlemen below the gangway who had condemned the charter that it would not get rid of it, and undertook that the government would compel the company to take measures for the extinction of slavery and would punish them if they refused.

Sir S. Northcote remarked that this last argument proved that the Government had, after all, undertaken new responsibilities, and he complained that the Government had been wanting in frankness in the manner in which they had met the motion. Although not disposed to blame the Government too severely, he thought their defence had been inadequate, and especially he commented on the thorough-going *Civis Romanus* doctrine laid down by the Prime Minister that any company of British traders had a right to British protection wherever they went. This, he thought, constituted a remarkable advance in our political education.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 125 to 62.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

MR. ARNOLD submitted to the House of Commons on March 21st two Resolutions relating to Parliamentary reform, the first declaring that as soon as the state of public business admits, uniformity of Franchise should be established throughout the United Kingdom by a Franchise similar in principle to that established in English boroughs, and the second setting out that it would be desirable to obtain a more equitable representation of the opinions of the electoral body. At the outset he maintained that, if it were possible, the question would be more easily handled if the two parts—extension of the suffrage and the distribution of seats—could be dealt with separately, and dealing with the first Resolution by the light of the last census he pointed out that an extension of household suffrage would bring about an addition of 1,300,000 to the electorate of England and Wales, of 500,000 to the electorate of Ireland, and 150,000 in Scotland. Altogether it would add over 2,000,000 to the register, considerably more than the increase under

principality, and that a foreign aggressor would hesitate about entering a full-fledged kingdom, whereas he could think but little of swallowing up a petted paltry principality of real or implied vassalage in its very name and nature.

The most politically inclined portion of the people here connect the proclamation of the kingdom with impending changes in the South Slav nationalities and in their existing relations with the Powers to which they now owe allegiance; in fact, it is remarked that Bosnia can be more legitimately united with a kingdom than with a province or principality ruled by a Sovereign not even entitled to call himself a Royal Highness. Many people believe that the for some time strained relations between Russia and Austria are about to be succeeded by more open demonstrations; and that the Czar will soon emerge from his semi-seclusion at Gatschina to place himself at the head of a new movement in the ancient Slav provinces of European Turkey; a movement which may involve at no distant period in the future a corresponding excitment in the Slav provinces of Austria. These people connect the bold utterances of General Skobeleff with the preliminary manifestations of the impending Pan-Slav activity. The fact is, the real situation in Central and Eastern Europe is such that anything may happen in the next 12 months; hence each fraction or division in the Slav populations is confident the signs of the time as presognosticating the triumph of their own particular views or imaginations.

There were two incidents connected with the proclamation to-day which have excited comment—as "evil omens." As the artillery opened with the national salute and the bells began ringing merrily a funeral procession left the Cathedral doors. Again as the new King turned the corner to enter the hollow square, where the troops were to take the oath of allegiance, he met a second funeral *cortege* coming into town, from a suburb, on its was to the cemetery. A few centuries ago these two "omens" would have secured the postponement of the ceremonies. Did they portend a short life to the new kingdom?—*The Times.*

JUMBO'S DEPARTURE FROM THE ZOO.

THE big elephant Jumbo, about whose removal from the Zoological Gardens there had been so much sensation for several weeks before, was got into the cage prepared for him, dragged to the docks, and placed on board ship for his voyage to America before the mail left. At 8 on Wednesday morning the officials began to pack him up. He had a plentiful breakfast at 7 to put him in good humour. Mr. J. R. Davis, the representative of Mr. Barnum and his partners, arrived about an hour afterwards. The two keepers, Newman, the American, and Scott, the Englishman, now set to work. The animal had spent the night with his forelegs hobbled to the front bars of his house. The hobbles were raised to the higher part of his legs, a surcingle was drawn over his back and secured below, and his head was fastened to the surcingle by a martingale arrangement which leaves his mouth perfectly free to eat his usual meals, but prevents him from suddenly setting back his head for violent offensive movements with his head or trunk. At 20 minutes past 9, the gang of iron workers and carpenters being ready to close up the ends of the box, Jumbo was led out into his paddock. He stopped for a moment at the entrance of his box, stepped into it, and might have stepped through, for both ends were open, but at the word of command from his keeper, "Woa, Jumbo," he stopped short in it. The chains which were over his front legs were then passed through the openings in the side of the box and so made fast. When he felt his fore legs fastened, Jumbo knelt down and put out his trunk to Scott, as if to implore release from bondage. There was something perfectly human in this attitude, when having voluntarily assumed a kneeling position he bowed his head to the ground. Mr. Bartlett observed this gesture as a common one in elephants when they find themselves in the presence of superior force. Jumbo soon rose again, but it was two hours before they could get his hind legs into the toils. He stepped on to the slip boards, kicked them aside, dodged them with the greatest sagacity and apparent comprehension of the whole matter; but the superior pertinacity and address of the keepers prevailed. Besides the two keepers already mentioned, four other men who are employed in the elephant house were at work. Mr. A. D. Bartlett (superintendent of the gardens), Mr. Clarence Bartlett, Mr. Colam (secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals), Mr. Tallett (the chief inspector), and Professor Pritchard, the well-known veterinary surgeon, were also present. When Jumbo found his hind legs confined by the strong chains covered with leather, he made a determined effort for freedom. He pounded at the box with the stubs of his tusks till the ivory flew away in splinters, and he swayed his huge body against the sides. He had slightly abraded the skin of his tail against a bar when first put in, and nothing had been put over the bar to prevent this from recurring. When the elephant had struggled with his chains and against the sides of his cage for five minutes, he appeared to have satisfied his sagacious mind that they were too much for him, and from that moment remained perfectly quiet, merely putting out his trunk to Scott who stood in front of him and willingly accepting the food which was occasionally offered. The chains attached to his feet were gradually drawn tighter till each leg had only 15 inches' play.

Many visitors had collected by this time—noon—and they still continued to arrive. The ends of the box being only closed with bars, having considerable interstices between them, the animal could be seen within. At 3 or 4 the men and horses arrived from Pickfords', the well-known carriers, who have contracted to remove the elephant to the docks by road and river. Six powerful dray-horses, of the sort which Indian princes call "English elephants," were harnessed to the box, which, with its living freight of six tons, cannot weigh much less than 12 tons. The first task was to bring the box slowly up the inclined plane which had been cut to make the box level with the ground, and so avoid compelling Jumbo to step upstairs into captivity. As the horses made a movement forward every few inches gained were made good by blocking the wheels with great balks of timber placed behind. When level ground was reached, after about three-quarters of an hour, the powerful team went round quickly towards the gravel path between the elephant house and the canal; but just in turning the corner they came on a comparatively soft bit of gravel in a narrow way where there is only a slight bank of earth between the road (just wide enough for the cart) and the sloping side of the canal. Some mischievous person in the crowd called "Woa," and the horses stopped in this awkward place. The more they tried to go on again the wheels sank deep in the soil. Ultimately they went down to the axle; and although jacks were now applied and the way was paved with boards, it was not till past 7, when the public were being turned out of the gardens, that the box got out of the hole. Night came on, and the work proceeded slowly by lamplight, somewhat less impeded by sightseers. Meanwhile a rough crowd had gathered at the entrance to see car as it came out, and stood there for hours howling the wild beasts dumb. The car had travelled, leaving deep ruts, 100 yards in five hours, and was still in the grounds, the horses' heads pointed towards the road on the south side of the Regent's Canal.

At 10 o'clock, the car having safely passed between two trees, the nearness of which to each other had at one time appeared to constitute an impediment to its passage, the horses were taken out and led away, and the car remained standing near the parrot-house. Some strong iron guides, which had been placed on the side of the car to prevent it from topping over, were now knocked away and the address was nailed on to the box. It was an unpainted board, which bears the inscription—"Barnum, Bailey and Hutchinson, New York, U.S.A." At about 10.15 the elephant began moving uneasily in his box, put his trunk out, played with the straw in front, lashed up one of the nosebags of the horses and afterwards threw it out on to the head of an attendant. Then, less good-humouredly, with short, quick jerks of his hind legs, he made his chains rattle again. Next he began to jog rapidly backwards and forwards, lifting as he came forward against the front bars of his cage (which were free from tarpaulins), and making the ponderous box move backwards and forwards with his weight. Great clouds of steam burst from his trunk into the cold night air. As he felt his strength tell he appeared to redouble his exertions—the box rattled, and its frame quivered at every blow. It seemed merely a question of time to break it. If he continued these tactics long enough nothing could resist them. One of the attendants spoke to him, and quieted him for a moment, but Jumbo began again. At length, Scott, who had been taking supper, returned; the elephant was calmed at once, and shortly afterwards had food and water. According to one of the attendants, the danger is only postponed. The Indian elephants removed some time ago only became ready to unscrew which they left the grounds; and broke their chains on the road.

At 11.15 Jumbo began to dance again, snorted, knelt down, worried his chains with his trunk, shook his box heavily, and would certainly have broken it if he had persisted; but at the command of his keeper he became quiet again.

The car had been propped up with shores to prevent the weight of its powerful inmate from pushing it over. At 12.15 the horses were put to; at 10 minutes to 1 they tried to start, with 10 horses harnessed two abreast, but the wheels had sunk so deep in the earth that it was impossible to move. Jacks were now applied to lift them, and at 1 o'clock a start was fairly made. As soon, however, as the car reached the exit from the gardens, there was a stoppage owing to the car having been pulled too much to the right and caught in the bank. Here the ground was soft, and the front wheels sank again. The crowd waiting outside raised cheers for Scott, and shouted that the Yankees should never have Jumbo. At 1.25 the car was safely out of the gardens and rattling off on the road to the docks. At five minutes to 2 passed safely through Gloucester-gate, two pairs of horses having been taken off for the purpose. The car just grazed the iron of the gate, and the elephant trumpeted loudly when the car started off again. He moved uneasily to and fro, a noisy crowd following.

The progress from Regent's-park to St. Katherine, Docks was safely continued on Thursday. In the small hours of the morning the two waggons about saw the great box drawn by its powerful team, followed by half-a-dozen Hansom cabs and a few pedestrians, makes its way, with many stoppages, to the East. Sometimes the stoppages were made merely to breathe the horses, sometimes they were necessitated by the heating of the wheels, which, being small and bearing a heavy load, easily rose in temperature. More than once they actually caused sparks to begin to burn in the wood, and water was repeatedly poured upon them to cool them or to extinguish the fire. Down Albany-street, along Euston-road to King's-cross, then by a *detour* past Clerkenwell Prison to avoid the long rise of Pentonville, and so by Myddelton-street, St. John's-street-road, Old-street, St. Luke's, Commercial-street, and Leman-street, the way was made to Tower-hill. Scott and Newman took their stand on a platform in front of the car, and were able as a rule to keep the elephant quiet, but he often trumpeted, and appeared especially alarmed when coming down hill head-foremost. One of the longest stoppages was close by Clerkenwell Prison, where the road ascends, and many of those who had followed in the procession left it here. The entrance to the docks, close by the Mercantile Marine office on Tower-hill, was reached by the early morning light soon after 5 o'clock. There were considerable trouble and delay in turning the long team and broad carriage into the gateway. It was now too late to get out upon the morning tide, but the box was lifted at once by a crane with hydraulic power and lowered into a barge. For this purpose strong ropes were passed round the box, which was raised in the air, and the elephant shook it violently. It was lowered a little and he was soothed, and then raised again and lowered into the lighter. The lighter is the Clarence, a barge with a burden of 60 tons. On this occasion she was ballasted with iron rails to a weight of 25 tons. Jumbo was safely deposited in the Clarence at 10 minutes to 7 and remained there until the tide made again. At 7 he breakfasted and was treated afterwards to a copious draught of beer by a lady who had followed him all the way from the Zoological-gardens and now took a mournful farewell of him. He remained swaying his huge head from side to side but quiet enough. Afterwards he drank whisky with the greatest avidity, but was only treated to a couple of teaspoonfuls. Great numbers of visitors collected at the dock gates to look at the big animal, and when the process of locking out began from 12 to 1, the barges, the quays, the windows of buildings, and the yards of ships were crowded with spectators. At about 10 o'clock the Clarence, towed by a tug of the Thames Steamtug and Lighterage Company, whose chairman, Mr. Charles Eley, was on board, passed out into the river. The cage had been shored up on each side and also fore and aft, and everything was done to prevent it from side to side made the barge rock again; but the movement was slight enough to show that the passengers in the Assyrian Monarch need not be afraid that his oscillations would add to the danger of the passage. The tug and barge passed out among a flotilla of rowboats, amid cheers for Jumbo from ships and land. The tug flew the Union Jack; her tow displayed at the stern the Stars and Strips. Either the cold, or the strangeness of the sight of the ample channel of the Thames offering a fair opportunity for escape by swimming, excited the elephant. He began butting with tremendous force against the bars of his cage, loosening the great boards with which it was lined. The steamer slackened speed off the new Dundee Wharf, and thereupon the animal was pacified by his keeper. It was to be observed that in his several charges he had worn away the skin on the top of his head on both sides, causing blood to flow. It took an hour's sailing to reach the Millwall Docks. On arrival there at 2 p. m. it was necessary to wait for other craft to come out. In the interval many a rude and coarse remarks to his keeper Scott, in whom, as a working man in a position of considerable trust and prominence, a working men appear to feel especial interest. Among the wherries which came up was one which bore in all the freshness of new paint the name of "Jumbo." After three-quarters of an hour's waiting, the Calais-Douvres passed out into the stream, and the elephant's tug and barge passed into the dock. As she entered, the Assyrian Monarch with her four masts and one great round funnel was to be seen at the quay. The Clarence was towed straight to another quay, on which stand the great sheer-legs which are tested to raise a weight of 90 tons, and can, in fact, lift a great deal more. Chains were made fast round the box and Jumbo was lifted from barge to quay in eight minutes. At the same time, and as part of the same operation, he was weighed. The total weight of the box with Jumbo in it was ascertained to be 12½ tons. As the box is known to weigh 6½ tons, this leaves six tons for the animal, was to remain on the quay sheltered in his box by tarpaulins till this afternoon, when the steamer would be warped round to the sheer-legs and Jumbo put on board. The Lord Mayor and others are expected to witness the embarkation.

After seeing the elephant safely bestowed on the quay, some of those who had accompanied him proceeded to the Assyrian Monarch, which is being rapidly prepared for his reception. His cage will be bestowed upon the forward part of the "orlop," or third deck as it is called in this class of vessel, not upon the "lower" or fourth deck. It will be firmly wedged against the main deck above with beams, so that it can hardly be moved without disturbance of the whole framework of the vessel. Already the space devoted to the animal was being boarded off with 5-inch planks from stem to stern of the ship. It will be further isolated by a lining of lead at the lower part of it, so as to oppose an obstacle to the passage of impurities from the elephant-house to the cargo or passenger space. This arrangement is made in pursuance of the instructions of the Board of Trade, which has special powers with regard to passenger vessels. About 600 passengers go out with Jumbo (in addition to a crew of 99), but most of the passengers are only taken on board—as to whether the ship drops down to-morrow (Saturday), leaving the docks early in the morning, perhaps at 6 o'clock. She was yesterday busy loading potatoes and other cargo below the deck which Jumbo is to occupy, and taking in her 1,500 tons of coal for steaming.—*The Times.*

MILLWALL DOCKS, Friday afternoon.

Jumbo in his box was safely hoisted on board the Assyrian Monarch at half-past two, in the presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were General Merrit, the United States' Consul General, Mr. Sheriff Ogg, Mr. Under-Sheriff Dimsdale, Joseph Hatton, Colonel Stuart Wortley, Mr. Edward M'Leod, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Mansion House Jewish Refugee Fund, and the Jewish Board of Guardians, Mr. Bartlett, superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, and Mr. Clarence Bartlett. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and the Lord Mayor had invitations to be present, but were unable to come though the Baroness has intimated her intention of boarding the vessel to-morrow to see Jumbo. At a little before mid-day the steamer was moved from the place where it had been moored to the T Dock, on which Jumbo now stands. When this was properly prepared and covered with lead sheeting at the sides, which was finished at a quarter-past two, the word was given to get ready. Newman and Scott placed themselves on the platform which was in front of Jumbo, and then the hoisting commenced. The elephant only seemed in the slightest degree alarmed as he felt himself going up in the air, and gave no uneasiness to any one. Quickly the cage rose, then was traversed over the hatch, and when they are spelled it to its resting place, the whole being completed in exactly eight minutes from the time of "Hoist away" being sounded. When it was found to be all right the crew gave three loud cheers, which rang on deck, and responded to by the crowds on shore. After the shipping of Jumbo had been completed, a select company sat down to lunch under the presidency of Mr. Patton, one of the owners of the vessel.—*Evening Standard*, March 23.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA AT BELGRADE.

KING MILAN OBRENOVICH IV. is half a Roumanian in blood, his mother having been Mdlle. Catargi, a member of one of the oldest and best known families of Roumania. On his father's side he comes from the peasant Miloch Obrenovich I., his grandfather, who succeeded Kara-George (Black George), the first liberator of Servia from the immediate domination of the Turks. Prince Milan was proclaimed Prince of Servia on the 2d of July, 1868, after the principality had been governed several years by a Regency appointed by the Skoupschtina, or National Assembly, over the juvenile succession of his relative and predecessor, Prince Michael Obrenovich III., the most enlightened ruler Servia has ever had, and who laid the foundation of the best institution now enjoyed by the inhabitants of that principality. The King of Servia is about five feet eleven in height, and very strongly built; he has black hair and eyes and a swarthy complexion; his face is broad, and when his features are at rest he is rather a handsome man His Majesty appears singularly ill at ease, and his eyes dart furtive glances in every direction, and he is so embarrassed at times that his attempted nonchalance is a complete failure. This nervous bearing when he is in presence of a general audience has been attributed to the effect produced upon his mind by the horrible assassination of his predecessor on the throne, Prince Michael. King Milan was married on the 17th of October 1875, to the Princess Natalie, daughter of a Russian Colonel Kechko, who had espoused the daughter of a Russian Colonel Kechko, who had espoused the daughter of Prince Stourdnaof, the reigning family of Moldavia, before that province was united to Wallachia to form the present kingdom of Roumania. The Queen of Servia is perhaps the most beautiful of all the scions of the reigning families of Europe; she is above the middle height, with an elegantly moulded form, black eyes and hair, a brunette complexion, almost faultless features, and a manner that wins its way at once to the hearts of all whom her Majesty endeavours to please. She wears a long trailing robe of black velvet, the Queen of Servia would grace the proudest court in Christendom. Two children have been born to their Majesties: the eldest, born August 14, 1876, was named Alexander after the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, who was godfather to the young Prince; the younger, born two years later, only survived a few days after seeing the light of day.

The chief Royal residence is at Belgrade; it is two stories in height, fronts the main street of the city, is separated by a small yard from the pavement, and is fenced in by a tall iron railing in front. In the right-hand front corner of the yard is the small one story and basement house, occupied by Miloch the founder of the Obrenovich dynasty; it contains only half a dozen rooms; but in those simple days it deeply impressed the imagination of the simple-minded peasants forming nearly the whole of the Servian rulers. The second residence is in Nisch, the capital of the territory ceded to Servia by the Turkish Government after the late war. Nisch is a historical old town, and was the site of a tower of human skulls, collected by the Turks from the battle-fields where they had triumphed over the Giaour, and exhibited for generations to the travellers who journeyed hither, as the chief curiosity of the old town, which saw the legions of Rome in its streets long after it was first founded. The third residence of their Servian Majesties is the old summer-house of Miloch Obrenovich I. It is situated at Topchidere on Kings park, which lies about two miles from Belgrade, and is a large hilly tract of forest almost untouched by the hand of man. The only drive of the population of the Servian capital is along the bank of the Save to Topchidere, where there are *cafés* and other attractions for the entertainment of the *habitués* of the place and their friends who may accompany them thither. Topchidere is also the King's hunting-ground, where deer and other game can be found in the woods, and numerous *cafés* referred to being situated near the entrance to the park. The last-named Royal residence is now devoted entirely to the preservation of relics of Miloch I., and of those of Michael Obrenovich III., who was murdered in the forest of Topchidere in 1868. This building is almost destitute of furniture, and is a counterpart of the usual country residence of a Turkish pasha of a hundred years ago. The Nisch palace was formerly the Konak (official residence) of the Pasha appointed by the Porte to rule over that district of the Ottoman Empire. The building is nearly all windows, like the majority of such Turkish residences; and although there is no lack of light in these barren looking structures, they are extremely comfortless in cold weather, as the windows are loosely fitted, and admit the breezes with too much hospitality. The Nisch palace is furnished with national tapestry, carpets, and hangings, worked by hand in the peasant cottages. The general style of furniture and decoration in all the Royal residences is very plain. The Court spends the greater part of the year at Belgrade, visiting Nisch in summer.

The King of Servia rises at eight, and takes his coffee at nine. From ten to one every day his Majesty receives visitors. In these audiences he appears at his best. He is very affable, always desires his visitors to be seated, and usually offers them cigarettes and coffee. His Majesty talks exceedingly well, especially French with a Parisian accent, as well as Roumanian, German, and Servian. At one p. m. luncheon, or 'breakfast,' as it is called in the East, is served, and the Queen is present and partakes thereof, together with the aide-de-camp and the military officers on duty for the day at the palace. Twice each week, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from five to eight, there are Cabinet meetings, usually presided over by the King. Dinner is served at eight, and the principal personages of the household, with occasionally invited guests, dine with their Majesties. King Milan is very fond of reading; he chooses military works for his solid literary food, and French novels for the lighter intellectual entertainment. He is passionately fond of shooting, and frequently indulges in this pastime during the seasons favourable for such sport; he is also partial to cards, and has a whist-party twice a week at the Belgrade palace, to which the Russian and German Ministers are always invited. King Milan is not particularly fond of general society, probably from the fact, already mentioned, that he rarely appears to feel at ease in a large assembly. There are always two or three grand balls given every winter at the Servian Court, and *soirées dansantes* every Thursday during the season from November to March. The Court etiquette at public festivities is simple, and there is a comparative absence of display or formality. The Servian Sovereign showed great liberality towards his subjects in the year 1880, when they are spelled lately been upon so lavish a scale, that the Royal Exchequer has suffered pretty severely from a too extensive expenditure in this direction. His pronounce Slav name, which when they are spelled Majesty's generosity was displayed in the form of pensions for the old and infirm, donations of money to the more imperatively necessitous; and, besides these frequent demands upon his generosity, there were also charges he had worn away the skin on the head on both sides, causing blood to flow. It took an hour's sailing to reach the Millwall Docks. On arrival there at 2 p. m. it was necessary to wait for other craft to come out. In the interval many a rude and coarse remarks to his keeper Scott, in whom, as a working man in a position of considerable trust and prominence, a working men appear to feel especial interest. Among the wherries which came up was one which bore in all the freshness of new paint the name of "Jumbo." After three-quarters of an hour's waiting, the Calais-Douvres passed out into the stream, and the elephant's tug and barge passed into the dock. As she entered, the Assyrian Monarch with her four masts and one great round funnel was to be seen at the quay. The Clarence was towed straight to another quay, on which stand the great sheer-legs which are tested to raise a weight of 90 tons, and can, in fact, lift a great deal more. Chains were made fast round the box and Jumbo was lifted from barge to quay in eight minutes. At the same time, and as part of the same operation, he was weighed. The total weight of the box with Jumbo in it was ascertained to be 12½ tons. As the box is known to weigh 6½ tons, this leaves six tons for the animal, was to remain on the quay sheltered in his box by tarpaulins till this afternoon, when the steamer would be warped round to the sheer-legs and Jumbo put on board. The Lord Mayor and others are expected to witness the embarkation.

THE ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.

IT is more scientifically arranged, they say, and there is certainly a better display of incandescent lamps; but for attractiveness the exhibition at the Crystal Palace cannot compare with the brilliant beauty of the display which attracted all Paris to the Champs Elysées last autumn. The Crystal Palace, to begin with, is too big. The lights and the lamps are lost in the immensity of its space. Each lamp hangs apart and can be studied by itself. Those who wish to study may prefer this arrangement; but to the unstudious public, desiring chiefly novel sensations, it is but a dull affair compared with the effect produced by the subterranean display in close proximity of whole galaxies of electric luminaries which flooded the Palace of Industry with splendour as of the sun at noonday. Nor is the attractiveness increased by the Crystal Palace. At Sydenham the Electric Exhibition is but one among a multitude of other attractions; at Paris electricity had all the field to itself, and as a consequence it was made more of a show—that is to say, it was rendered more attractive to the unscientific crowds which stood in endless but patient queues night after night before the doors of the Palace. It was more lively, more dazzling, more bustling; in short, in every way more popular, than the exhibition at Sydenham. Where, for instance, can we find at the Crystal Palace anything to equal the weird and brilliant effect produced by the endless procession of coloured lights streaming from the revolving lighthouse of the Palais d'Industrie? The lighthouse itself, springing as it did from the ornamental water navigated by an electric boat, festooned with ferns and crossed by a rustic bridge, was an inspiration of genius to which there is nothing to respond at Sydenham. There everything is sober, practical, business-like. As London is to Paris, so is the Electric Exhibition at the Crystal Palace to the bewildering brilliance of its predecessor in the Champs Elysees.

Nevertheless the exhibition which has just doubled the rates of insurance on the Palace and its contents is well worth going to see, and it is not surprising that every week more people are going to see it. Although not a sensational spectacle, it is an interesting study. It is more instructive than amusing, and in the end it may do more to extend the use of electric light than the dazzling exhibition which electrified Paris. The revolving lighthouse proved nothing. The close proximity of the lights, which added so much to the brilliance, impaired the scientific value of the exhibition, and the good-tempered crowds, although they contributed to the excitement, rendered it almost impossible to observe closely the innumerable exhibits in the stalls. At the Crystal Palace all this is avoided, and the visitor can study at his leisure all the varied illustrations of the utilization of electricity from the earliest date down to the present time. Nor can it be disputed even by the most casual observer that in the incandescent light, the most important of all so far as the application of electricity to domestic lighting is concerned, the Crystal Palace Exhibition is far in advance of that held last year in Paris. The five rival systems are well represented, and the claims of the incandescent light can be fully tested. With the exception of various holders of gas-shades, few will be disposed to deny the beauty, the steadiness, and the illuminating powers of the incandescent light. It is equally impossible to deny the facility with which it can be controlled, and the ease with which it can be applied either to brackets, reading lamps, or electroliers. The ninety-nine lamps in the electroliers of Mr. Swan and Mr. Edison can be lit and extinguished with a turn of the wrist, either all together or in sections of thirty-three each. The other electroliers, although not so large, are equally under control. The heat from an incandescent lamp is only one-fifteenth of that of gas of similar power; and when the wires are fitted with the fusible plug, which melts before the temperature of the wires rises to a dangerous point, the light seems to be safer than any illuminant yet invented.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INCENDIARISM AT THE LONDON DOCKS.

SUPPOSED FENIAN OUTRAGES.

We have received intelligence of a case of supposed incendiarism at the Royal Albert Docks, and from the circumstances attending it there is good reason to believe that some members of the Fenian brotherhood are at the bottom of the affair. It appears that on Thursday last an anonymous letter was received at the office of the London and St. Katharine Docks Police in which the writer warned them that on that night or early on Friday morning a determined attempt would be made to set fire to the docks at a point stated. The letter went on to say that the intentions of those who were going to fire the place were two-fold. They wished to do as much damage as they could, but their principal intention was, whilst the authorities were engaged in extinguishing the flames, to make a raid upon an armoury belonging to the company, wherein were stored the rifles, swords, bayonets, and ammunition belonging to the dock company's volunteer corps. The writer added that every arrangement had been made to secure the success of the scheme, and that a horse and van would be in attendance to carry away the arms when they had been seized. At first the dock authorities were inclined to treat the matter as a hoax, but remembering the strange circumstances under which a fire occurred a few months ago at the Victoria Docks, it was thought better to be on the safe side, and take all the necessary precautions. Accordingly the Metropolitan Police were communicated with, and on Thursday night a body of the latter, under their own officers, and as many men as possible of the dock police, under Superintendent Grigg and Chief Inspector Hunt, kept a strict watch about the place all night. Nothing, however, of an unusual character was seen, and no one was noticed about the place who had no business there. The idea thus gained ground that the affair was only a practical joke after all. Colonel Martindale, the general manager, was of opinion, however, that the extra men should be retained for a time in case of anything happening. Accordingly Superintendent Turner, of the K division, was applied to for a body of his constables to patrol the docks during Friday night and Saturday morning. The same tactics were accordingly observed as on the previous night, but nothing was seen to excite suspicion until about 3-15 a.m. on Saturday, when one of the constables noticed a horse and van standing just outside the dock premises. At almost the same time some of the police saw smoke issuing from a large shed belonging to the engineers' department, this shed being in an exactly opposite direction to that named by the writer of the anonymous communication referred to. A rush was made for the spot, and the engine of the West Ham brigade that had been kept in readiness immediately sent for. Several of them were soon upon the spot, and under the direction of Superintendent Jones quickly got to work. On entering the shed, however, it was found that those charges against gas light were unfounded, as the corresponding charges against electeic lighting, unless they imported into the account—as he thought it right to do—the consideration that unless minute attention be given, far beyond what is usually given to gas lights are extinguished immediately after he had sat down. "They will give £250," he wishpered to his junior; and they did.

In 1857 he applied for silk, when Lord Chancellor Granworth paid him the compliment of observing that he had been expecting any Huddleston any time the past two years. Possibly the fact of the Chancellor being a Liberal had made the new Q.C. hesitate to claim the honour, till no one could dispute his right to it. He fought more than more pluckily for his party. After four beatings, and the expenditure, as one calculates, of a round sum of twenty thousand pounds, he at length found a borough to send him to Parliament in the Conservative interest. The following is Mr. Huddleston's electoral record:—He unsuccessfully contested Worcester in 1852, Shrewsbury in 1857, Kidderminster in 1859 and 1861. Returned for Canterbury in 1865, lost the seat in 1868. He was again defeated at Norwich in 1870, but victorious on the same field in 1874. This last triumph was not a particularly exhilarating one, the battle having been desperately contested, while the issue of a renewed struggle seemed more than doubtful. Mr. Huddleston did not dare to accept the Solicitor-Generalship, which was offered him the following year, on the retirement of Sir John Karslake and the promotion of Sir Hardinge Giffard to be Attorney-General. At the same time he intimated that if the reward of his services to the good cause were to take the shape of a Puisne Judgeship, he should be amply satisfied. His request was an extremely moderate one; but it was indefinitely delayed, and the Judgeship almost a decade before his actual elevation to the Bench. This, Mr. Huddleston himself felt; and in 1868 he went so far as to address a formal letter of remonstrance to Lord Cairns on the subject. He demanded in so many words—to know "why he had been repeatedly passed over." The Chancellor's reply was of the usual official kind—civil, but evasive.

It was in 1875, shortly after his refusal of the Solicitor-Generalship, that Mr. Huddlestom became Sir John and a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, being transferred chiefly to the Bar of the Exchequer. If he survives Sir Charles Pollock—may both of them live long—he will be the Last of the Barons. As a judge he is exceedingly popular with the Bar, and from his thorough knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of counsel he is able to direct their course, without the appearance of interfering with their complete independence of judgment, whilst his long apprenticeship as a man of the world is proof against any attempts on the part of counsel to throw dust in his eyes.

A famous plea of Horace's would have been addressed in vain to Sir John.

. . . fuge suspicari
Cujus octavum trepidavit aetas
Claudere lustrum.

His tenth lustre had closed when he married Lady Di Beauclerk, a wit, a beauty, and an authoress.—*Truth.*

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, March 24.)

ADMIRALTY, 21st March.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council Staff Comdr W. H. Parker has been placed upon the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain.

ADMIRALTY, 23rd March.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council Paymaster F. J. Fegen, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Retired Paymaster-in-Chief.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council Chief Engrs. G. Woollard and J. Gillies have been placed on the Retired List of their ranks.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 24th March.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. I. J. C. Herbert has been seconded for service on the Staff.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Suffolk Regt., Sergt.-Major J. Smith to be Qrmr., vice E. Higgins, retired.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L. I.), Lieut. H. G. Burton, from the Bedfordshire Regt, to be Lieut. vice A. R. Pritchard, appointed a Probationer for the Indian S. C.

The Royal Irish Regt., Capt E. C. Milner to be Major, vice R. I. Adamson, retired.

The Gloucestershire Regt., The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. and Adjt. R. F. Lindsell is in succession to Capt. F. J. Curtin, promoted.

The Worcestershire Regt., Lieut. O. H. Oakes to be Capt., vice F. L. Harford, promoted.

The East Surrey Regt., Qrmr. J. R. Tippetts, from the King's Own Borderers, to be Qrmr., vice J. W. Kemble, retired.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Capt. C. E. S. Parker to be Major, vice H. Gunter, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), Qrmr-Sergt. S. J. Miller to be Qrmr., vice J. A. Hicks, retired.

The Manchester Regt., Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. O. B[illegible], vice Scovell, retired.

Capt. H. [illegible], to be Major.

Qr. W. O. [illegible], to be Qrmr., appointed therein stated.

Seaforth Highlanders (Duke of Albany's), [illegible] Service, receiving the Prince of Canadians), Lieut. Commission.

Army Pay Department, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieut. Commission, to be Captain, vacancy rank of Capt. [illegible]

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS, WEIGHING 80 lb., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

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CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in open face, hunting and half-hunting white-metal cases, at Rs. 25, 30, 35. Need no further recommendation. They are certainly give the utmost satisfaction in every respect. Guarantee two years. None are genuine unless stamped with our mark.

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CALENDAR WATCHES.—We beg to bring to the notice of intending buyers these really useful Watches. The hands of an ordinary Watch indicate the time as usual, on two separate small dials, the dates of the month and the week-days. Guaranteed to be fully reliable. In open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, for Rs. 40.

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MADRAS TIME WATCHES.—These are of exactly the same description as above, with the only difference that instead of the small dial indicating the week-days there is another Watch dial on which a pair of small hands indicate the Railway or Madras time.

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RAILWAY WATCHES.—The point in view in the manufacture of these celebrated Watches is more solidity, durability and good time-keeping. That they have gained that point thousands will certify. The Watches are in stock as under:—

In white metal cases with key, Rs. 60, extra large Rs. 60.
In pure silver " " " 60
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In pure silver " " " 75

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Do. hunting cases ..... " 45, 50, 110
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